

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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REACTION TO U.S. SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE BILL

Abe, Nakasone Comment

OW030403 Tokyo KYODO in English 0354 GMT 3 Apr 85

["Abe Lashes Back at U.S. Trade Retaliation Bill" -- KYODO headline]

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said in the Diet (parliament) Wednesday he deeply regretted that the U.S. Senate Finance Committee had passed a bill regarded as a measure of trade retaliation against Japan. Abe made the comment in answer to questions at an upper house Foreign Affairs Committee session on the bill which gives President Ronald Reagan 90 days to either negotiate increased access for U.S. products to Japanese markets or take action to reduce imports of Japanese products.

The foreign minister said that the U.S. Senate committee's approval of the bill was a threat to the free trade of the world. "I strongly hope it (the bill) will not become law, for (the sake of) Japan-U.S. relations and world trade," he said.

Answering questions put to him by a Liberal-Democratic member of the committee, Hiroshi Miyazawa, Abe further said that Japan had made efforts to reduce barriers to its markets for communications equipment to a level that could be compared with that of the United States as of April 1. The efforts meant that Japan was trying to achieve in three years' time what had taken the United States 10 years, he said.

He added that he could not understand the U.S. congressional stance which suggests that only Japan is responsible for the trade imbalance. "I extremely regret that the U.S. Congress still does not understand the efforts and achievements shown so far by Japan," he said.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told newsmen he thought the congressional moves were "very severe." "Japan must also make efforts (to prevent Americans from taking stern measures against Japan)," Nakasone said.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry received the news of the congressional moves as signs of increased exasperation with Japan in Congress. Officials said Japan should strive to open its markets for American communications equipment and other products. They said the government must be more sincere in its measures to that end.

Government Says 'Discriminatory'

OW030845 Tokyo KYODO in English 0839 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO -- The Japanese Government Wednesday described as discriminatory against Japan a trade retaliation bill the U.S. Senate Finance Committee has passed. Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami said in a statement the bill is a threat to free world trade and added the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is seriously worried about its development. We strongly hope it won't become law for the sake of Japan-U.S. relations and world trade, Fujinami said.

ABE SENDS SENIOR KEY TRADE NEGOTIATOR TO U.S.

OW030843 Tokyo KYODO in English 0837 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO -- Alarmed by escalating trade friction with the United States, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe instructed a senior trade negotiator Wednesday to fly to Washington on a hurriedly-arranged mission.

Reishi Teshima, deputy foreign minister for economic affairs, will leave for the United States Thursday "to explain Japan's market-opening efforts," a ranking ministry official said. He said Teshima will talk to Reagan administration officials and some lawmakers to help ease trade friction between the two countries aggravated by a surging U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

Abe's instruction came shortly after the U.S. Senate Finance Committee voted 12-4 a bill urging President Ronald Reagan to trim U.S. imports from Japan if Tokyo fails to give greater market access to U.S. products. The ministry official asserted that Teshima is going to Washington "not to negotiate" specific issues but only to hold talks with American policymakers.

Speaking on condition he not be identified by name, the official expressed doubt if Teshima, the ministry's principal trade negotiator, could meet influential senators such as Sen John Danforth of Missouri because of an impending 10-day Easter recess. Danforth and other senators and congressmen have been angered by Japan's recent decision to increase auto exports to the U.S. by some 25 percent to 2.3 million units in the current fiscal year and what they view as a slow speed at which Japan is opening up its market to imports.

Abe, the unnamed ministry official said, instructed his chief trade negotiator to go to Washington before going to Mexico to attend a two-day Japan-Mexico meeting Monday and Tuesday. Teshima's trip to Washington was not on his original itinerary but was hurriedly arranged after the Senate measure and the House Ways and Means Committee's non-binding resolution Tuesday calling for retaliatory steps, the official added.

NAKASONE, U.S. SENATOR DISCUSS TRADE TIES, OIL

OW031145 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and U.S. Senator Frank Murkowski agreed in a meeting Wednesday on efforts to settle trade disputes between Japan and the United States, Japanese officials said. The Alaska Republican, now on a visit to Japan, told Nakasone the U.S. Congress has been irritated over trade problems with Japan which stem from Japan's huge trade surpluses.

Nakasone and Murkowski agreed that the two countries should settle the disputes with mutual understanding and cooperation and not under congressional pressures, the officials said. Murkowski, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee's East Asian and Pacific Subcommittee, urged the Japanese Government to take timely action to improve bilateral ties.

The prime minister briefed Murkowski on his efforts to meet U.S. requests to open Japanese markets for telecommunications, electronics, timber products and pharmaceuticals and medical equipments, the officials said. The American senator, explaining efforts to lift a ban on exports of Alaskan crude oil, told Nakasone oil sales would help solve the huge trade imbalance between the two countries. The prime minister welcomed the move, said the officials.

U.S. LEGISLATORS TO BE INVITED TO DISCUSS TRADE

OW030907 Tokyo KYODO in English 0859 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO -- Japan will invite U.S. senators and members of the House of Representatives to Tokyo in an attempt to lessen bilateral trade friction, it was reported Wednesday.

The idea was raised by Masayuki Fujio, chairman of the Policy Board of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, in a meeting with Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami. Fujio reportedly spelled out the plan to invite the senators and congressmen in order to gain their understanding of Japan at a time when Congress is putting increased pressure on the Reagan administration and the Tokyo government to open Japanese market wider to American products. Fujinami was said to have agreed with Fujio's plan and gave the government's support.

If all goes well, American legislators will be invited to Japan in April as part of stepped up interchanges between Japanese and U.S. lawmakers. LDP also plans to send a delegation to be led by party Vice President Susumu Nikaido to Washington as part of the means to solve the trade issue.

TRADE NEGOTIATORS WELCOME YEUTTER'S NOMINATION

OW031141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO -- Japanese trade negotiators welcomed Wednesday the nomination of Clayton Yeutter as U.S. Trade Representative William Brock's successor. "He is a free trader and it's a good sign," a trade negotiator at the Foreign Ministry said. The Foreign Ministry official predicted that the office of the U.S. Trade Representative under Yeutter will be more "negotiations-oriented" than under Brock, who he said had consistently tried to formulate U.S. economic policy.

MINISTRY HAILS U.S. STATEMENT ON TELECOM ISSUE

OW031129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO -- The Japanese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MPT) Wednesday welcomed Tuesday's joint statement by the U.S. State and Commerce Departments on the two countries' telecom market issue as representing a basic settlement of the issue. MPT officials said the ministry is starting preparations to fulfill the promises Japan has made to meet at American demand for Japan to open its telecom market fully to American products and services. Japan promised the U.S., according to the officials, that the number of checks required in the Japanese technical standards for the certification of telecom terminal equipment and requirements to be met for certification will be reduced to close to the American level.

The officials said Japanese and U.S. exports would start discussions before June 1 on a reduction in the number of items to be checked in the technical standards for telecom terminals. The officials said Japan had also promised to try to ensure maximum clarity in making decisions on rules and regulations affecting foreign manufacturers. They said Japan promised to consider allowing Japanese experts employed by foreign-owned enterprises in Japan to become members of the Telecommunications Council or expert committee members of the council in the near future. The council is an advisory panel to the minister of posts and telecommunications.

In regard to the registration requirements for an enterprise wishing to start a special type 2 telecom business, such as a large-scale value added network (VAN) business of providing computer-controlled data and information over telephone lines, data communications or leased circuits by linking different computer protocols, different formats (such as English and Japanese) and different media (such as telex and facsimile), Japan promised to review the relevant cabinet and ministerial orders if there is any obstacle to the system. Japan also assured the U.S. that an enterprise wishing to start a special type 2 business may do so 20 days after the enterprise files for registration, the official said.

AIR CARGO FIRM'S FIRST U.S. FLIGHT DELAYED

OW011125 Tokyo KYODO in English 0648 GMT 1 Apr 85

[By Sei Ogawa]

[Excerpt] Tokyo, April 1 KYODO -- Nippon Cargo Airlines (NCA) is puzzled at finding it impossible to make its inaugural transpacific cargo flight, scheduled for Monday night, after Japan and the United States failed to finalize terms for NCA's entry to the U.S. at talks held Sunday in Washington. NCA, Japan's only air cargo carrier planning to start six round-trip flights weekly on the Tokyo-San Francisco-New York route, has got the green light from the Japanese Ministry of Transport and now needs U.S. permission to launch its service. The two countries, which reopened the talks in Washington Thursday, continued discussions Monday to finalize the issue, aviation sources said.

"We are ready to fly without cargo 8:50 p.m. tonight but we are unable to do so now," one NCA official said at the head office in Tokyo. "We will wait for final notification from the U.S. before making preparations." The official said the negotiations are now in their final stage but "the issue seems to have become a highly political problem and U.S. Cabinet approval would be needed after negotiators from the two countries reach agreement." The sources said the U.S. proposal for Federal Express to open a transpacific air service now remains to be solved with a few other details.

The U.S. side has been able to reconcile each American airline joining or planning to join the profitable transpacific air route, but now there seems a difference in opinion between the State Department and the Department of Transport, the sources said. "Japan may have made the NCA proposal at the wrong time, in the middle of heated negotiations on trade issues between the two countries," one airline official said.

'No Further Concessions'

OW030649 Tokyo KYODO in English 0640 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Washington, April 2 KYODO -- Japan-U.S. aviation talks stalled Tuesday without a decision on a date for resumption of the bilateral discussions as U.S. negotiators left the table to study Japanese proposals, Japanese officials said. The breakdown postponed the inauguration of flights by the new Japanese all-cargo airline Nippon Cargo Airlines (NCA) for some time, the officials said. They declined to disclose details of the talks, stressing that the breakdown stemmed from U.S. requests.

The officials suggested that the basic agreement concluded at the Tokyo talks was not approved by a meeting of Reagan administration ministers held Tuesday to discuss international economic issues. Japanese negotiators reiterated that the Japanese side has no intention of making further concessions to the U.S., they added.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR BEIJING

OW030439 Tokyo KYODO in English 0317 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO -- Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz left Tokyo for Beijing Wednesday after talks on the Gulf war with Japanese leaders. 'Aziz flew in from Moscow last Sunday. The Iraqi minister reiterated to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that Baghdad desires a settlement regardless of the prevailing military situation.

KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL MEET CPSU DELEGATION

SK022326 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2310 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, together with Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on April 2 the CPSU party workers delegation headed by Comrade Oleg Rakhmanin, member, and first vice-director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, member, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Soviet Union, and Comrade Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Also present was Comrade Nikolay Shubnikov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to our country. Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented gifts to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Hwang, Delegation Hold Talks

SK030828 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, member, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on April 3 met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with the party workers delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Oleg Rakhmanin, member, and first vice-director of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, which paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were Comrade Kwon Min-chon, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea.

SOVIET ARMY PAPER DENOUNCES 'TEAM SPIRIT-85'

SK021025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA carried an article flaying the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique, according to a TASS report March 30. The very dangerous tensions prevailing on the Korean peninsula prove that the United States has brought not peace but the danger of war to Korea, the paper noted.

Pointing out that the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal is of military and political character, the paper said: This rehearsal is an answer of the United States and South Korean puppets to the principled and constructive policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea consistently calling for easing the tensions on the Korean peninsula and peacefully reunifying Korea on a democratic basis. Referring to the role played by the joint military rehearsal in the formation of an aggressive military bloc involving the United States, South Korea and Japan, the paper said the Japanese islands have turned into an area of operational deployment for units which are hurled into South Korea. The "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises show that the U.S. Defence Department strategists are stepping up preparations to start another war of aggression in Asia, it stressed.

ARTICLE PRAISES PARTY'S IDEOLOGY, THEORY

SK021038 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2132 GMT 30 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 31 March special article: "Our Party's Ideology and Theory Are a Powerful Tool Which Guarantees the Victory of the Revolutionary Cause"]

[Text] Our party's ideology and theory are a powerful tool for revolution and construction. Without the invincible might of our party's ideology and theory, it is impossible to think about all the victories which have been won in strengthening the party and the revolutionary ranks and stepping up socialist construction.

The great vitality of the party's lines and policies, and ideology and theory stems from the accommodation of the demand of our revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Our party had adequately solved the theoretical and practical problems for building communism on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea. By so doing, it is vigorously stepping up revolution and construction with the scientific strategy and policy of struggle.

The ideology and theory of the working class are produced, deepened, and developed by reflecting the demand of the development of history and revolution. The greatness and truth of ideology and theory depend on the embodiment of the demand of the developing era and the desire of the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has dug out new truth, and created a unique ideology and theory on the basis of the demand of the revolution throughout the entire course of his revolutionary activities, and our party is continuing energetic ideological and theoretical activities in order to materialize the line and policy of the leader in revolutionary practice.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has further deepened and developed the chuche idea in the document "On the Chuche Idea" and in many other works, and put forth numerous scientific strategies and tactics to bring revolution and construction to a new high stage. Our party's ideology and theory have been put forth and enriched by reflecting the demand of the revolution and the aspiration of the era. Because of this, they have become a banner illuminating the future of the struggle for socialism and communism.

Above all, our party's ideology and theory correctly reflect the demand of the era to protect and defend the chuche idea, the revolutionary ideology of the great Comrade Kim Il-song has effected a great change in revolutionary practice with its truth and correctness. Reality shows that the chuche idea is the great revolutionary ideology for the brilliant future of the revolution and the prosperity of the era.

The chuche idea, the revolutionary ideology of the great Comrade Kim Il-song, has become a great reality. Under these circumstances, it is important to protect and defend the idea as the leading ideology for revolution. This is important for the future of the revolution.

Defending the truth and purity of the revolutionary ideology of the leader regardless of the advance of the revolution is the fundamental principle of the ideological and theoretical activities of our party. Proceeding from this, our party has directed deep attention to proving the greatness of the revolutionary ideology of the great Comrade Kim Il-song.

Through this ideological and theoretical activity of our party, the historic task of formulating the revolutionary ideology of the great Comrade Kim Il-song scientifically, systematizing it in a uniform way, and displaying its position fully has been brilliantly accomplished. At the same time, under the banner of this revolutionary ideology, all theoretical and practical questions for the consummation of the cause of socialism and communism have been elucidated.

Our party's ideology and theory also correctly reflect the demand of the revolution to achieve the independence of the working people and to consummate the revolutionary cause. Revolution is the struggle for independence, and its ultimate goal is to achieve the complete independence of the working people. To achieve the complete independence of the working people, the obsolete social system must be changed. By so doing, the social and political independence of the people should be achieved, and all aspects of the social life must be changed in a revolutionary manner by continuing the revolution.

Our party's ideology and theory have embodied the demand of the revolution to achieve the complete independence of the working people in all fields of the social life through the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural. Our party's ideology and theory show the way to comprehensively fulfill the growing demand of the people for independence.

The course of the revolution is one in which the working people's demand for independence is fulfilled, and continuously grows. Today, revolution and construction are facing the task of guaranteeing the independent and creative life of the people in the political, economic, and cultural fields as well as in all other fields.

Living a healthy ideological life with lofty self-consciousness, living an affluent material life, and living the most civilized and noblest cultural and artistic life in the cultural field are the desire of the people. Our party's ideology and theory most adequately reflect this desire of the people, and specifically show the way to satisfy it. Our party's ideology and theory have profoundly developed the chuche-oriented revolutionary outlook on the world and all ideological and spiritual traits which should be possessed by people who seek independence, and have comprehensively elucidated the goal, principle, and method of the struggle to satisfy independent man's most urgent demand, the communist demand, in all fields of social life.

In particular, our party's ideology and theory illuminate the way of inheriting the revolutionary cause and consummating it brilliantly. It is the universal and historic task of our era to correctly inherit the revolutionary cause. Our revolution has advanced far, and the generation of the revolution is changing. On the basis of such objective reality and the historic experience of the revolutionary movement, our party has brilliantly settled the question of inheriting the revolutionary cause by regarding it as an important ideological and theoretical task.

Our party has elucidated the nature of the revolutionary cause of the working class, the cause of the leader; the significance of its inheritance; and the decisive role of the leader in the revolutionary struggle which continues generation after generation. The leadership of the party is a matter of significance linked to success in socialist and communist construction and the development of the future communist society.

As the revolution advances, the struggle of remodeling nature and society becomes more comprehensive and intensive. In order to successfully carry out this struggle, the party must be strengthened and its leading function and role should be enhanced. In so doing, the people should be organized and mobilized more vigorously.

The course of our revolution was one in which the party's leadership had been ceaselessly strengthened, and the revolutionary task we faced in the new high stage urged the further strengthening of the party's leadership. Only when the party's leading function and role are ceaselessly enhanced can the cause of the fatherland's reunification be achieved, society be permeated with the chuche idea, and socialist and communist construction be completed.

Our party's ideology and theory have been produced and are being developed and enriched by correctly reflecting such an important demand of our revolution. Our party's ideology and theory have set forth the general aim of the party to permeate itself with the chuche idea, and have comprehensively elucidated the trait of a modern revolutionary party, a chuche-oriented party; the natural-law governed nature of building it; and all other questions regarding the work and activities of the party.

Indeed, our party's ideology and theory are great ones which most correctly reflect the historic condition that communist construction has become a realistic task as the revolution has advanced far, and the demand of the revolution.

We must more deeply grasp and implement our party's ideology and theory with firm conviction. In so doing, we must accelerate the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

FUNCTIONARIES URGED TO HELP LOWER UNITS

SK020930 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2116 GMT 29 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 30 March editorial: "All Leading Functionaries Should Go Deep Into Reality To Substantially Help Lower Units"]

[Text] Going deep into reality, which is surging with creation and reform, to substantially help lower units is a form of our functionaries' activity.

Our party demands that all leading functionaries go deep into lower units and actively help and lead functionaries, party members, and workers in lower units. This demand embodies a deep intention to have our functionaries fulfill their duties in today's rewarding march. Our party has given priority to the question of substantially helping lower units by going deep into reality in order to improve the work method of functionaries and has consistently stressed the importance of the question.

As a result of this, many party, administrative, and economic functionaries have set an example in organizing and commanding the struggle to implement the party's policy by going deep among the producing masses. This is a very good example. We should constantly follow this ethos.

All party members and workers are powerfully advancing forward at the speed of the eighties added to Chollima, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's address and the slogans of the party Central Committee. Our functionaries are assigned the task of grandly celebrating the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party as great festivals of victors and of effecting a turn in economic construction and the improvement of the people's standard of living by correctly organizing and mobilizing this elevated passion and spirit of the party members and workers.

Now is the time when all functionaries should more responsibly carry out the work of helping lower units by going deep into the rewarding reality in which workers live and work.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: All party organizations and functionaries should thoroughly establish the work system of helping lower units. Helping lower units is one of the basic demands of the Chongsanri spirit and method.

Leading functionaries should, above all, go deep among the masses, including workers and peasants. The struggle to implement the party's policy is in reality, waged, in workers and peasants work. Only when they go deep into reality can functionaries find correct ways for and keys to implementing the party's intention by pooling wisdom with the masses. In particular, the settling of the question of arousing the producing masses to reform and exploit depends on how functionaries carry out work with the masses by going deep among them.

Like the commanders of the anti-Japanese guerrilla corps in the past, all functionaries should always go deep among the masses. Unless they go among the masses lower units, there is no reward. When they go to lower units, the functionaries should not stay in offices, but go directly to work sites, such as pits, fields, and construction sites where workers work. Thus, they should get along well with workers and peasants, discuss ways for implementing the party's policy, and conduct political work among them.

In particular, party functionaries should attend meetings of party cells to help party members' ideological and organizational life and to give substantial assistance to the work of primary-level party functionaries.

Work with the masses is literally work directed at people of all walks of life. As intended by the party, functionaries should conduct political work, economic organizational work, and a struggle to implement plans in conformity with the characteristics and demands of the objects.

It is particularly important for rural party functionaries and management functionaries to work with a methodology, meeting the characteristics of peasants and the actual circumstances of rural areas. Only then can workers and peasants vigorously turn out to the struggle to implement the party's lines and policy with high zeal and self-awakening.

Along with going deep into reality, leading functionaries should substantially help lower units. What is important in this is concretely grasping the status of lower units and implementing the party's policy by pooling strength with functionaries of lower units.

Functionaries go to lower units to implement the party's policy through the united strength of the upper and lower units. Our revolution and construction are rapidly developing. According to this, numerous difficult and complicated problems, which functionaries should resolve, are rising in reality. Reality demands that leading functionaries clearly grasp the status of lower units, find correct ways to resolve the problems by pooling strength with the functionaries at lower units, and unite the strength of the upper and lower units.

With a high sense of responsibility and an attitude worthy of being masters, functionaries who go to lower units should grasp the concrete status of the units and responsibly resolve their arising problems.

They should actively help all fields and all units of the national economy to mobilize inner reserves; to strengthen the system of economization; and to correctly enforce the independent economic accounting system, the work team bonus system, and the subwork team management system.

It is important for leading functionaries to give good guidance and assistance to the work of effecting a decisive advance in improving the people's standard of living by giving firm priority to the mining industry and railway transport, by further elevating the metal industry to a higher degree, and by accelerating the light industrial and service revolution.

Helping and leading primary-level functionaries to actively and creatively perform their assigned duties at their posts are a matter to which functionaries who go to lower units should always pay attention. The roles of primary-level functionaries, who are responsible for the lowest units of combat for production and construction, are very important. The leading functionaries should not be satisfied only with work with middle-ranking functionaries. They should certainly deepen work with primary-level functionaries. They should concretely discuss the arising problems with the chiefs of work sites, work shops, and subwork teams, give keys to their settlement; and actively help them work well at the forefront of the producing masses.

Leading functionaries should have a correct position and attitude toward always going into reality to substantially help lower units. For functionaries, going into reality and helping lower units well is the rewarding work of embodying the basic demands of the anti-Japanese guerrilla workstyle and the Chongsanri spirit and method.

Party organizations at all levels should inform functionaries of our party's intention to stress the question of more thoroughly establishing a revolutionary ethos in which leading functionaries go to lower units. Also, by thoroughly establishing the work system of going to lower units to help them, party organizations should lead all functionaries to always go into reality, live in it, and fulfill the duty of being the commanding personnel of the revolution. By recognizing that going to lower units is not simple practical work but honorable work intended by the party, functionaries should systematize the work of going to lower units and put it into practice in their lives.

Only when leading functionaries help lower units well by going deep into the surging reality with such a high recognition can a revolutionary mettle cover the whole country and a greater advance be achieved in the struggle to make the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party shine.

FUNCTIONARIES' CREATIVE, RESPONSIBLE WORK STRESSED

SK030858 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2132 GMT 1 Apr 85

[NODONG SINMUN 2 April editorial: "Functionaries, Carry out Work Responsibly and Creatively"]

[Text] Revolutionaries must assume responsibility for their work and accomplish their revolutionary mission by thinking creatively and struggling sacrificially. Our functionaries must fully display this spirit in today's rewarding advance.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Functionaries must promote the sense of responsibility, make efforts to properly carry out their task, and feel heartbroken when their task is not properly accomplished.

Functionaries are entrusted with the mission of organizing and leading the struggle to implement the party's lines, decisions, and directions and to look after the material and cultural life of the working people responsibly. Hence, functionaries must feel more responsibility about their work than any other people, and carry out their work creatively in a manner worthy of masters.

The revolutionary spirit of carrying out work responsibly and creatively is one which should be possessed by the commanding staff of the revolution led by our party in a glorious era. While carrying out a bold and large operation to ensure the victorious advance of revolution and construction, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is expecting functionaries to perform a great feat in this struggle. Our functionaries assigned to the important revolutionary guard posts, thanks to the deep trust of the party center, must assume responsibility for their work before the party and the revolution, and must work creatively. Otherwise, they cannot properly accomplish their mission.

Today when the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the founding of the party are drawing near, we face many political tasks. An important key to bringing about upsurges in socialist economic construction, upgrading the people's standard of living a step higher, and successfully carrying out all other major tasks is for our functionaries to carry out work creatively and in a manner worthy of masters. Functionaries must self-consciously realize that all tasks are sacred to implementing the party's intent, and must sacrificially struggle with the lofty sense of responsibility and creativity. This is precisely a basic attitude and spirit which all our functionaries should take and possess. The person who works with such an attitude and spirit is, it can be said, a true functionary, truly loyal to the party and the revolution and practically contributing to socialist construction.

Above all, our functionaries must adopt a firm stand and hold the view that they will assume full responsibility for the work of their units. Functionaries are the commanding staff, responsible for work of all fields, sectors, and units of the revolution and construction before the party and the revolution. Success in the work of these sectors and units largely depends on the views and attitude of functionaries. Our functionaries must deeply realize the significance of their mission, and organize and carry out their work with the stand that they will assume all responsibilities.

All political tasks put forth by our party are responsible ones which should be accomplished without fail. Functionaries must know this and must accomplish their mission by their self-motivated efforts, not by being compelled by other people. With such an attitude, our functionaries must stabilize production at a high level, correctly apply the independent financial operation system, and carry out all other tasks without fail.

There can be a boundary line in the functional mission of functionaries but there can be no boundary line between your work and mine in the implementation of the party's policies. Our functionaries must truly feel heartbroken when the political tasks of the party are not properly accomplished, as is the case with the hero of the art film "The Responsible Secretary of County Party Committee." Thus, they must exert all-out efforts to accomplish them. In particular, it is important for responsible functionaries, who should lead the party work of the concerned units and the overall economic work, to work with such a stand.

In the course of work, some defects can be produced. However, functionaries who possess the firm sense of responsibility do not fear criticism. Such functionaries always put the interests of the party first in thinking and in carrying out their work. Functionaries must swiftly notice the problems hampering the implementation of the tasks put forth by the party, no matter how minor they may be. By so doing, they must work out active countermeasures, and bear good fruit.

At the same time, functionaries must deeply study their work, and work creatively. Revolution and construction are a creative work. The struggle of our functionaries who lead work with responsibility must be a course of ceaseless thinking, quest, and creative activities. The person who performs feats in carrying out work always shows passion and zeal.

Experience shows that those who do not study their work and do not possess the sense of creativity have no passion or driving force to carry out work and are not capable of accomplishing their mission properly.

Our functionaries' sense of creativity is not an abstract concept. It means an all-out effort to seek a rational way to swiftly and thoroughly implement the task put forth by the party, and to improve work. Functionaries who work in such a manner do not attempt to pass it off to others when a task is assigned to them, but seek specific methods and measures to accomplish it. At the same time, they work in accordance with the plan and make efforts to waste no time and to accomplish the task given to their units through their own efforts.

Functionaries must further increase the demand for their work in accordance with the developing reality and work creatively. By so doing, they must ensure the swift implementation of the party's intent. Functionaries are capable of doing more work for the party and the revolution, and for the fatherland and the people. They must work voluntarily and make all-out efforts to accomplish their task. Functionaries' creativity has no relation to the arbitrary judgment and subjective handling of work. Functionaries must correctly grasp the party's intent, and meticulously handle all the work in accordance with the political line of the party.

This year, a meaningful one in which the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the founding of the party are observed, functionaries must return the party's trust and expectation with practical success in work by carrying out their work more responsibly and creatively.

MECHANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE INTRODUCED

SK022335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2301 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA) -- Farm work is being made easier than ever before in Korea with the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture progressing apace.

Korea owes changes in her countryside over the past 40 years since her liberation to the great leader President Kim Il-song's wise guidance and deep care.

President Kim Il-song realized the age-old desire of peasants for land in the spring of 1946, the year following liberation, and showed deep care to free even from hard labor the peasants who became the master of land. He set up farm machine hire stations (now farm machine stations) as bases for rural mechanization in Anju, Chongju, Yongchon, Chaeryong and Hamhung in February 1950. He saw to it that tractor production bases and repair bases were solidly built up.

Numerous tractors of different types suited to the topographical conditions of Korea were produced with the result that the task of making 70,000-80,000 tractors serve agriculture set by the socialist rural theses was fulfilled in 1974.

In Korea each province has its own trailing farm machine plant, tractor accessories plant and tractor repair plant and each country has its own farm machine station and farm implement factory to help the cooperative farms. President Kim Il-song paid deep attention to the work of training tractor drivers and enhancing their role and energetically guided it. He clarified in detail tasks of tractor drivers at a national meeting of tractor drivers in 1971 and clearly indicated the direction and ways of promoting the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

Harvesters, thrashing combines, rice seedling plucking machines and other efficient farm machines have been studied, perfected, mass-produced and supplied to the countryside. The number of farm machines markedly increased last year as against 1977; tractors 1.5 fold, trailers 1.7 fold, trailing plows 1.3 fold, weeding machines 2 fold, thrashing combines 1.4 fold, rice transplanting machines 1.5 fold, rice seedling plucking machines 12 fold and harvesters 6.3 fold.

President Kim Il-song wisely guided the work of introducing chemicalization in agriculture. In 1984 the supply of chemicals for agriculture doubled the 1977 figure and that of chemical fertilizers markedly increased. The per hectare application of chemical fertilizers has reached 1.6 tons and the paddy fields weeded by chemical means accounted for 97 percent of the total. Almost all dry fields are weeded by chemicals.

Korea sets herself the goal of freeing the farmers from toilsome labor and introducing an 8-hour workday on cooperative farms like in factories through full introduction of the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATES PAKISTANI PRESIDENT

SK022338 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2314 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song on April 2 sent a message of greetings to Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, warmly congratulate Your Excellency on your reassumption of office as president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Taking this opportunity I sincerely wish you new success in your future work for prosperity of the country and nation amid deep trust and support by the Pakistani people, convinced that the friendship and cooperation between Korea and Pakistan will strengthen and develop further.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT REPLIES TO KIM IL-SONG MESSAGE

SK030404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song received a reply message from Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic. The message dated March 27 says:

I express most heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency, your government and the friendly Korean people for the message extended me upon my reelection as president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

I believe that the friendly and cooperative relations existing between our two countries will continue to develop in the interests of our two friendly peoples and grow stronger in favour of our common struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

I most sincerely wish Your Excellency a long life in good health and happiness and the friendly Korean people success in their work for the construction of the country and its reunification.

PRC GUARANTEES STATUS OF HONG KONG CONSULATE

SK031213 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 Apr 85 p 4

[Report from Hong Kong correspondent Pak Sun-chae]

[Text] Kim Chong-hun, ROK consul general to Hong Kong, said on 2 April that as a result of the settlement of the incident of the Communist Chinese torpedo boat, Communist China has in fact guaranteed the status of the ROK Consulate General in Hong Kong even after 1997 when Hong Kong will be returned to Communist China.

Consul General Kim said this in an economic consultative meeting in Hong Kong on 2 April attended by the representatives of the ROK business firms and financial institutions there, noting the fact that the memorandum which the Communist Chinese side sent the ROK Consulate General in Hong Kong for the settlement of the Torpedo boat incident was addressed to "the ROK Consulate General in Hong Kong."

Consul General Kim also said that, as a result of the settlement of the incident of the Communist Chinese torpedo boat, it has now become impossible for Communist Chinese to defect to Taiwan by way of the ROK.

Consul General Kim added that, although conversation can be made between the ROK and Communist China indirectly through the United States, Japan, the United Nations, and Geneva, Communist China used only Hong Kong as a channel to converse with the ROK and that this should be regarded as very significant. He attributed this to steady contacts with the XINHUA office in Hong Kong.

BOAT ISSUE SAID TO OPEN ROAD TO TIES WITH PRC

SK030055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Paris (YONHAP) -- Chinese navy officials in charge will likely be called to account for the mutiny on a torpedo boat in the Yellow Sea and be dismissed, Paris' newsweekly Le Point reported Monday.

The magazine, noting the incident was seen as an aspect of the so-called "spiritual pollution" spreading across China in the aftermath of the country's reform policies, said it has the potentiality of driving Deng Xiaoping and his followers, proponents for reforms, into a corner. The case showed south Korea and China's will normalize their relations said the weekly. China hopes to enhance economic relations with Seoul, while helping achieve stability on the Korean peninsula by appeasing north Korea.

DKP MERGES UNCONDITIONALLY WITH NKDP 3 APRIL

SK030637 Seoul YONHAP in English 0630 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 3 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's second major opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) virtually collapsed Wednesday as party President Cho Yun-hyong declared an unconditional merger with the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP). On the same day, 20 of the DKP's 35 lawmakers-elect proclaimed their defection to the NKDP, in effect ending the four-year-and-three-month-old history of the once-leading opposition group. Cho's declaration of unconditional merger came five days after he was elected president of the party.

In a press conference he volunteered, Cho said, "I surrender to the people's hope, to urges by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, and to defection pressures from a majority of our party's lawmakers-elect."

After reading a statement, Cho announced the makeup of an eight-man special committee, headed by himself, named to work out merger procedure details. The other committee members were Kim Un-ha, Yi Chong-chae, Sin Sang-u, Yi Yong-hui, Pak Il, Cho Se-hyong and Chong Tae-chol.

In the wake of the collective defection, more of the DKP lawmakers-elect, at least nine of them, as well as other members who failed to win seats in the Feb. 12 general elections are expected to follow suit shortly.

Cho, who had called for a merger between the two opposition camps on a "party-to-party" basis, said during the conference that he was satisfied enough "only with the realization of unification in the opposition." Pointing out that the people's aspirations involve not just merger but democratization of the nation, Cho expressed his hope that the members of the unified opposition party would be firmly united and free of partisan interests.

When asked whether all the DKP members would join the NKDP, Cho replied that "in terms of law, yes." He said, however, that he has not yet informed NKDP President Yi Min-u of his decision. Cho added that he will notify the NKDP of that decision after he obtains approval from the special committee, on detailed procedures for the merger.

Eleven of the 20 DKP lawmakers-elect who defected to the NKDP, all members of Kim Yong-sam's faction, and two other DKP members who lost in the Feb. 12 voting issued a statement declaring their defection in a meeting at a downtown hotel Wednesday morning and joined the NKDP immediately. In the statement, the 13 defectors said that they are convinced that the unification of opposition parties is the people's hope as well as the call of history, and is the way to follow the people's desire for democratization and to realize the transfer of power peacefully.

Another group of 23 DKP members who had proposed in the party convention to organize a special committee to work for the merger with the NKDP, including 10 lawmakers-elect, gathered separately Wednesday to discuss their options. After hot debate, nine lawmakers-elect led by Chong-chae declared themselves free of the DKP and joined the NKDP. In a statement issued after that meeting, the nine said that they decided to cast their lot with the NKDP to expedite an ideal unification of the opposition because they realized how impossible a "party-to-party merger" would be.

The DKP was inaugurated on Jan. 17, 1981, and became the leading opposition party by winning 81 of the 276 seats in the single-house National Assembly in the March 25, 1981, general elections. Primarily comprising former members of the now-defunct New Democratic Party who were not politically ostracized after the birth of the Fifth Republic led by President Chon Tu-hwan, the DKP had been led by Yu Chi-song. Yu, however, resigned his leadership following the DKP's humiliating setback in the Feb. 12 general elections. The DKP won only 35 seats at that time.

Cho, who was elected to succeed Yu in the party's national convention five days ago, had proposed to the NKDP a party-to-party merger before April 15, one day before the opening of the new National Assembly. Cho's formula, however, has faced not only the defection threats from a majority of the DKP's lawmakers-elect but also flat rejection by the NKDP leadership.

On Tuesday Cho suggested to Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, both key figures for the birth of the NKDP, that he was ready for an "unconditional merger" if his party-to-party formula was accepted. Kim Yong-sam rejected Cho's offer and reportedly pressured his proteges in the DKP to join the NKDP individually, while Kim Tae-chung showed a somewhat flexible response.

TWO KNP LAWMAKERS-ELECT INTEND TO JOIN NKDP

SK030037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Two Korea National Party lawmakers-elect yesterday expressed their intention to the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP]. Cho Pyong-bong, who once served as a vice minister, told reporters that he is ready to join the NKDP. Kim Wan-tae, who was recently retained as party spokesman, said he will likely follow Cho's lead. Kim said he will leave the minor opposition party in case it fails to become a viable group on the floor. The KNP won 20 seats in the February parliamentary elections, but one of its lawmakers-elect defected to the NKDP recently, leaving the party 19 seats, one short of the minimum number required for formation of a floor negotiating group. Yi Man-sop, new president of the KNP, has been trying to enlist three newly elected independent lawmakers.

RIVAL PARTIES DIFFER OVER KIM TAE-CHUNG AMNESTY

SK030047 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Floor leaders of the ruling and opposition parties had their second official meeting yesterday to discuss pending political issues, including the question of "prisoners of conscience." They were far apart on most of the issues, however.

Emerging from the three-hour gathering. Kim Tong-yong, floor leader of the hardline New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), said he demanded that the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) take steps to enable Kim Tae-chung and other former public figures to regain their full civil rights and see to it that "prisoners of conscience" are set free soon. These are part of the eight demands the NKDP adopted in the caucus of its legislators-elect Monday, said Kim.

Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling DJP, however, countered that most of so-called prisoners of conscience whose freedom is called for are those convicted on or accused of violations of the National Security Law. He promised to present evidence supporting his claim next Tuesday after consultations with relevant government agencies. On that date, Yi and Kim are due to meet again. There exist no prisoners of conscience in Korea where Communist parties are outlawed, said Yi, adding that there can be such prisoners in West European countries which recognize the existence of Communist parties. Saying that he and Yi spent much of the time discussing the issue, the NKDP floor leader, however, claimed that there are now 158 political prisoners, of which 78 are serving prison terms. Those include the college students and laborers who had demanded abrogation of the controversial Yusin (Revitalizing Reforms) political system during the government of the late President Pak Chong-hui and "democratization," said Kim.

Releasing the prisoners of conscience before the convening of the newly elected National Assembly in the middle of this month, Kim argued, would meet part of voters' wishes as expressed in the Feb. 12 legislative elections.

This is also needed to create an atmosphere for serious dialogue between both parties, Kim said.

The floor leaders' gathering took place in a restaurant at the Teachers' Pension Fund Building on Yoido. Also on hand were the whips of both parties.

Kim also called for an early restoration of full civil rights for Kim Tae-chung. In reply, Yi reiterated that the time is not ripe for the government to take such a step. Yi said, "We can study the matter only after conditions are favorable." Asked whether the DJP will affirmatively consider the question of Kim Tae-chung, Yi said, "No."

There were also discussions on the four basic guidelines the ruling party adopted last week as its strategy for the operation of the 12th National Assembly. The guidelines call for, among other things, the rejection of politics outside both the legislature and legitimate political parties.

While inviting attention to the four-year political ban which was recently lifted, Kim Tong-yong said there existed an atmosphere for abnormal political activity. He said that both Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung have faith in parliamentary democracy. Yi Chong-chan challenged Kim, saying that there have been both politics outside the legislature and "dissidents" all along since the national liberation in 1945. Both said their meeting was "useful."

The floor leaders held their first official meeting on March 26, during which Kim Tong-yong called for an early restoration of full civil rights for Kim Tae-chung and others. One of the four guidelines the DJP put forth last Wednesday called for an end to "violence" in politics. In other words, the ruling party remains wary of the possible impact the CPD might have on the NKDP's course of action. The CPD, led by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, is the Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

Yi Min-u, president of the NKDP, had earlier presented five demands to the DJP as "minimum requests" for a trouble free start of parliamentary affairs. Prominent among them was the call for lifting the political ban on the two Kims and 12 other former politicians. The ban was lifted March 6.

No Tae-u, chairman of the government party, had proposed a meeting of party leaders to exchange views on a host of other issues. It is not clear whether or when the proposed meeting will be held, Yi Chong-chan said yesterday.

CHON SPEAKS AT AIR FORCE ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT

SK030229 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 3 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan has called on the nation to maintain a state of vigilance against any preemptive strike by North Korea.

In a speech Wednesday for commencement at the nation's Air Force Academy, Chon said that the North Korean Communists have completed preparations for a preemptive attack through strategic redeployment of their forces. Chon said that the nation has modernized combat equipment, including aircraft, through persistent promotion of its aviation industry in an improvement of air power and completion of full automation of its early warning system.

The nation now possesses an all-weather defense capability against any airborne preemptive attack by the North, through round-the-clock patrol and training exercises, Chon said.

Pointing out that modern wars take on the character of blitzkriegs, with their sophisticated weapons systems and air power, Chon said that securing air supremacy is essential to victory because it guarantees flawless ground and naval operations. Thus, reinforcing the air force's combat power and air defense capability is the key to strengthening the nation's overall security posture, Chon said.

SEJONG STUDENTS STAGE RALLY ON COUNCIL FORMATION

SK030029 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] About 200 Sejong College students, demanding that the school authorities recognize their preparatory committee for the formation of a student council, seized the school dean's office and staged a sit-in there yesterday.

The students stormed into the office in the school's main building around 4:15 p.m., demanding a meeting with dean Chon Pyong-son. Chon was not in the office at the time. The sit-in followed an on-campus demonstration which started around 8 a.m. The demonstrators attempted to march out of the campus twice, at 11:30 a.m. and at 3 p.m., but were stopped by riot police at the school's main gate.

The students said to have started the morning demonstration are those who conducted an overnight sit-in protest in the school's library. The students asked the school to recognize their preparatory body for the formation of the student council. They insisted that the school hinders formation of the council in a democratic manner by allowing only school-designated students to participate in the formation process.

JCP CONSIDERING WORKING TIES WITH SEOUL

SK030035 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- The Japan Communist Party Monday took a positive view of having working relations with Seoul in its policy program for 1985. It declared that the party should try to settle various issues in working relationships with both South and North Korea because the unification of Korea may not be realized even if the party basically supports unification.

Japan's Communists had announced in 1977 that the party should consult with "parties concerned, including south Korea, in order to settle fisheries and other problems." But this is the first time the JCP has stressed the need for working relations with Seoul in its Korean policy. The Japanese Communists said working relations with Seoul could include the whole ranges of fisheries and economic matters.

The party's shift in its Korean policy is seen as a transitional position to recognize both regimes in Korea until the peninsula is reunited. It comes against a backdrop of efforts to ease tensions on the peninsula, including moves to resume an inter-Korean dialogue, analysts here said.

GOVERNMENT TO STRESS DEVELOPMENT OF NEW MATERIALS

SK020017 Seoul YONHAP in English 0004 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 2 (YONHAP) -- Faced with the urgent need for switchover in the nation's industry to a technology-intensive one, the South Korean Government has decided to concentrate on the development of new industrial materials vital to the renovation.

Government authorities said Tuesday that the Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) will lead the way in the development of new materials through its reinforced research function. The government will also encourage the nation's engineering colleges to require their material science departments to specialize in the study of selected materials. It has decided to support the risky business of new materials development by granting tax and tariff breaks to investment in and import of necessary facilities. It will also allow tax benefits to foreign investments in such enterprise.

Meanwhile, the government has had the KAIST conduct a 30 million-won (about 35,000 U.S. dollars) feasibility study on the long-term perspective for domestic marketability of the materials. It has also decided to stockpile rare metals, like titanium and cobalt, for their stable supply to be used in the materials development. A task force for collection of information on the new industrial materials will be installed in the Korea Institute for Economic Technology while councils with a similar aim will be formed by the private sector.

MINISTRY MONITORING EXPORT TREND OF 32 ITEMS

SK021213 Seoul YONHAP in English 1209 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 2 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean trade and industry ministry has put the export trends of 32 items under daily surveillance. The rapid growth in exports of the Korean-made products in question is expected to bring about more import regulations by advanced nations, ministry officials said Tuesday.

As a preliminary step, the ministry has selected 32 items, including semiconductors, albums, tableware and pianos. The annual exports to the United States or Canada of each item on the list exceed 10 million U.S. dollars and are rising by more than 30 percent, the officials said. If necessary, the ministry will adjust the prices and export volumes of the 32 commodities, working through exporters' cooperatives or industry organizations, the officials said.

Under the new measure, Korea's exports to the United States of 20 articles, including electronic ranges, electric guitars, albums and semiconductors, will be checked daily. Also to be affected are 12 items exported to Canada, including bicycles, leather garments, color television sets and fishing rods.

VOPB EDITORIAL MARKS REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

BK270639 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 26 Mar 85

["Editorial of the Editorial Board of the Voice of the People": "We Warmly Honor the 40th Anniversary of the Antifascist Revolution"]

[Text] 27 March 1985 is an auspicious day marking the 40th anniversary of the antifascist revolution in Burma. On this auspicious occasion, we salute those who fell during the revolution and extend words of comfort to the families of those fallen martyrs and those comrades and people who made the greatest possible sacrifice for the revolution.

The entire people worked hard and shed their blood for, devoted all their energies to, and unanimously struggled in the revolution to make it a success. It is therefore a revolutionary anniversary which the entire nation is proud of. No individual or party can monopolize the event. Today, however, the Ne Win-San Yu military clique has monopolized the anniversary. People in areas under the military government's rule do not have the chance to celebrate the day of the antifascist revolution. The actual essence of the day has been destroyed by the military clique which has removed the revolutionary day against fascist Japan from the records and has renamed the event as Armed Forces Day. The army of the reactionary military government has nothing to do with the antifascist revolution because it protects reactionary power, wages a reactionary civil war, and brutally suppresses the masses. Basically speaking, the antifascist revolution is a struggle against imperialism and for democracy. The military clique relies on all shades of imperialism and has done away with all traces of democratic rights. It therefore has no right to monopolize the event.

Fascism is the most reactionary of all reaction, the most racist of all racisms, and the most blatant and tyrannical dictatorship of the imperialistic capitalists. Since its emergence in the 1930's, communist parties throughout the world have exposed its true features and opposed it. The fascist party of Germany -- the Nazi Party -- called itself the National Socialist German Workers Party, put up a front as if it was practicing German-style socialism, adopted the swastika banner with a red background as its party flag, grandly celebrated May Day, and dropped hints of its antibourgeois stand. The communists, knowing that these acts were designed to hoodwink the people, exposed them and opposed that party. They also struggled against the forceful takeover of trade unions and the establishment of the Workers Front under the Nazi Party. While fascism was being opposed by the communist party, several bourgeois political parties, including the Social Democrats, believing that though the fascist party -- a middle class party -- was fundamentally opposed to capitalism it would stop Bolshevism, encouraged and supported it. Only later, did they find out how wrong they were.

Like other communist parties of the world, the Burma Communist Party [BCP] also saw through the true character of fascism. That was why since the very early days, the BCP presented an antifascist line to the people. The BCP pointed out the smokescreen put up by fascist Japan and exposed its true features. People began to realize what was behind the smokescreen only after they had personally experienced fascism. When people witnessed the deeds of the vanguard troops from fascist Japan, they understood that the newcomers were even worse than the former colonialists. They knew that Japanese imperialism must also be driven out of the country. It was then that they began to appreciate the initiatives of the BCP. As the people began to accept the antifascist line introduced by the BCP, an invincible antifascist force was established in the country.

The BCP also played a key role in the revolution against fascist Japan. Many treasured children of the party laid down their lives for the revolution. No other political party or organization which took part in the antifascist revolution could match the great contributions made for the revolution by the BCP. These contributions are historical facts and no one can make them disappear. When one speaks about the antifascist revolution in Burma, the role played by the BCP cannot simply be ignored. Because of this, the military government, which wants to omit the BCP role, now calls the antifascist revolutionary day the Armed Forces Day of its mercenary army. There are also other reasons behind it. They want to play down the role of Japan which is now their benefactor, and also to boost the standing of their mercenary army.

Internationally speaking, the communists were the first people to expose and oppose fascism, and were the people who fought until fascism completely collapsed. It is also an irrefutable fact that communists were the main target of fascism and that they constituted the main force which sent fascism to its death.

Fascism was defeated and eliminated in Germany, Italy, and Japan in World War II. But that was not a guarantee that something similar to fascism would not emerge again. The conditions which gave birth to fascism still prevail in the world today, and fascism under another form can appear again. It has, in fact, already appeared. Georgi Dimitrov, a leader of the Communist International, once said: Fascism and fascist dictatorship assume a variety of forms in different countries. The form they assume depends on historical, social, and economic factors as well as on the national traits and the international standing of the countries concerned.

Stalin, a leader of the international proletariat, said: The birth of fascism in Germany reflects the weakness in character of the bourgeoisie. It must be noted that the bourgeoisie has resorted to a fascist tyrannical rule at home as it can no longer rule through the outdated parliamentary and bourgeoisie democratic ways.

Regarding fascism in China, Comrade Zhou Enlai once wrote: Comrade Mao Zedong has told us that Chang Kai-shek's policy is feudal-comprador fascism. Comrade Zhou Enlai also listed the peculiarities of fascism in China. In doing so, he quoted Georgi Dimitrov's report to the Seventh Congress of the Communist International which said: Chang Kai-shek's Kuomintang, with the exception of aggression against a foreign country, has all the makings of fascism. It is pitiless in suppressing the working masses, it wages a civil war to suppress the revolution at home, and it carries out reactionary and counterrevolutionary acts to preserve itself.

Fascism was on the rampage in many countries oppressing people and communists alike in the period between the 1930's and 1945 -- the year World War II ended. In Italy, the birthplace of fascism, dictator Mussolini seized power in 1922. Since he was not strong then, he introduced fascism only later. It was in 1926 that he abolished the communist party and all opposition parties.

In Germany, with the support of monopoly capitalist firms and banks like the Siemens, Bosch, Krupp, [names indistinct], and so forth, Hitler won enough votes to come into power in 1933. He burned down the Reichstag, blamed the communists for it, outlawed the communist party, and murdered communists.

Fascist Chang Kai-shek of China betrayed the revolution and perpetrated the civil war against the people and the communists until his very last days.

The German businesses which helped Hitler gain power continue to control the economic lifeline of Germany today. They also dominate the economies, and by extension, the politics of countries which are dependent on them. Fascists like Hitler and Tojo have vanished, but the monopoly companies which made them lords still exist today. Big Japanese companies which made their brief appearances when Burma was enslaved by fascism also continue to survive today. Today they stand tall as the benefactors of the Ne Win-San Yu military government.

Among all those who provide the Ne Win-San Yu military government with the most assistance economically as well as politically, Japan and Germany stand first and second in line. Since Ne Win, San Yu, and their cohorts behave like fascists in their own Burmese style, and since their biggest creditors are also the same people who not only supported but helped the old fascists gain power in Germany and Japan, it is not very surprising that Ne Win, San Yu, and their cohorts want to keep the fascist revolution behind the scenes. Nobody can make history disappear, and the people and communists will not permit this to happen. On this 40th anniversary of the antifascist revolution, the people and the communists must, under their own given conditions, continue to wage an antifascist revolution.

SRV BEGINS FOURTH PARTIAL TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK030616 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0558 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 3 -- Fifteen thousand Vietnamese volunteer troops are leaving for home after fulfilling with outstanding success their internationalist missions in Kampuchea. They are of an infantry division and four technical brigades belonging to Group 52, and of three independent brigades, the 7703rd, 7706th and 9906th.

Theirs is the fourth withdrawal effected annually since 1982 following agreements between the Governments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. More specifically, it conforms to the joint communique of the 210th regular meeting of the Indochinese foreign ministers early in 1985, which stipulates that concurrently with its (the PRK's) growth and consolidation, contingents of Vietnamese volunteer forces have successfully been withdrawn from this country in the past three years and will continue to be withdrawn in the course of this year as well as of the coming years. Thus, with this withdrawal, the Vietnam Volunteer Army [VVA] will have reduced its troop strength by a third.

The fourth withdrawal, the largest of all, further indeed, sets off Kampuchea's growing capability to be on her own. The Kampuchean Armed Forces, in the early months of this dry season, joined the V.V.A. in many victorious battles along the country's northwestern border. Together with the Vietnamese combatants, they overran all the main hideouts of the enemy, putting out of action 12,000 enemy troops and seizing 15,000 arms.

Wednesday morning, after a big farewell meeting at their assembly point in the capital of Strung Treng Province on the northeastern border, the repatriated forces immediately left for home, travelling on 426 vehicles. The column journeys along Road 19 leading to the township of Play Cu on Vietnam's central highlands, some 200 km east of the border. Riding in the van is the official farewell committee. Next come the infantry, the armoured, the artillery and the anti-aircraft. The rear is brought up by an engineering unit.

Part of the trek, made across jungled terrain, has been covered by foreign media including TASS, NOVOSTI, Radio Moscow (Soviet Union), N.D.N.-T.V. (Japan), the Paris-based AGENCE CENTRALE DE PRESSE (ACP), the British Independent Television News (ITN), the paper VRIJ NEDERLAND (Holland), T.F.2 (France), All-India Radio (Air), N.B.C.-N.E.W.S. (Australia), the paper DER SPIEGEL (FRG), the Italian networks "Unione Italiana del Lavoro" (UIL) and "Radiotelevisione Italiana" (RAI), all flown directly from Phnom Penh this very morning, and by many other foreign reporters coming from Play Cu on a chartered flight.

HUN SEN SPEAKS ON SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK030917 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Statement by PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen at 2 April press conference on partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia -- recorded]

[Text] Before dealing with the question of the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, I would like to inform you, ladies, gentlemen, and friends, about developments in the military situation along the Cambodian-Thai border since the beginning of 1984.

At the beginning of 1984, with the support of China, the U.S. imperialists, and the Thai authorities, Pol Pot and the other Cambodian reactionaries made a second attempt to resist the offensives launched by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Vietnamese Army volunteers along the Cambodian-Thai border and to create insecurity for the people in that area. However, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Vietnamese troops brilliantly repulsed them and took full control of various important positions of the enemies throughout the dry season of 1984, maintaining their footholds throughout the 1984 dry and rainy seasons. Our enemies have admitted that we changed our strategies in attacking and occupying those important positions along the border. It is true that we have made this strategic change. It was this change in our strategies that enabled us to begin our 1984 rainy-season offensives earlier than scheduled.

As you know, we began our dry-season offensive in November 1984, launching it earlier than in previous years. It was on this basis that we could smash 16 large positions of the Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries. Eight of these positions belong to Pol Pot, seven to Son Sann, and one to Sihanouk's army. Our Armed Forces smashed almost 10,000 enemy forces, and with the number of those who were captured and surrendered, the total is more than 12,000. Therefore, the end of 1984 and the beginning of 1985 were marked by a great victory for the Cambodian revolution as well as a most severe punishment and a most heavy defeat for the Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries as well as their bosses.

On the basis of our victories won along the Cambodian-Thai border [words indistinct] dry season and thanks to the growth of the Cambodian revolutionary forces, we will proceed with the fourth withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops. The troops to be withdrawn this time total about 15,000 men. As is known to you, the units involved in this withdrawal will be one infantry division, four technical brigades, and three other units on mission in Svay Rieng, Kandal, and Prey Veng Provinces. We have withdrawn one-third of all the Vietnamese troops since 1982. In addition to this, some other units have also been withdrawn without being announced. This is the fourth withdrawal, and in 1986 and thereafter we will continue our annual troop withdrawal as promised. Therefore, the so-called Cambodian problem is being gradually solved by itself even without any political solution.

Holds Press Conference

BK021346 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1233 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 2 -- Premier Hun Sen has set the fourth partial withdrawal of the Vietnam Volunteer Army [VVA] against the background of resounding military victories recorded along the Thai-Kampuchean border this dry season.

Speaking at a news conference in Phnom Penh Tuesday afternoon the premier recalled that in the early dry-season months of 1984-1985, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Forces, assisted by the VVA, had overrun 16 enemy positions, eight of them manned by Pol Pot troops, seven by Son Sann's forces, and one by the Sihanoukist army. Twelve thousand enemy troops were wiped out or disbanded, and 15,000 arms seized, he added.

Hun Sen's introduction of the victorious dry-season military campaign was followed by a question-and-answer session with media workers. The foreign press corps was made up by TASS, NOVOSTI, Radio Moscow, NDN-TV, VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, the Paris-based AGENCE CENTRALE THE PRESS, [as received] the British Independent Television News (ITN), the Holland paper VRIJ NEDERLAND, the French Television TF2, All-India Radio, NBC-NEWS, DER SPIEGEL, the television of the "Unione Italiana Del Lavoro", (UIL), and the "Radiotelevisione Italiana" (RAI) Channel 2.

The majority of the questions centred on a solution to the Kampuchean problem. To these, Premier Hun Sen indicated two possibilities. Either the problem will be settled through a political solution, or it will resolve by itself without any political solution. Regarding the first possibility, Hun Sen recalled the six-point proposal advanced by the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries at their latest annual meeting, in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, and insisted on the primary importance of the first three points, namely the political and military elimination of the Pol Pot clique, the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces, and then the achievement of national reconciliation and the holding of free elections in the presence of foreign observers. Any settlement of the Kampuchean situation must be linked to an overall settlement of the situation in the whole of Southeast Asia, Premier Hun Sen stressed.

On questions about possible reconciliation with other factions of the Khmer reaction, with the exception of Pol Pot, Premier Hun Sen said anyone willing to break with Pol Pot and join the people would be received with open arms. "If today Prince Sihanouk dissociates himself with Pol Pot and asks to meet me, I'll meet him tomorrow", Hun Sen said, adding that whether the process of national reconciliation would be quick or slow depended "not on us but on other people".

Premier Hun Sen went on to condemn irresponsible statements made recently by the Thai authorities about bringing the war to Kampuchea and making "hot pursuits" into Kampuchean territory. He also condemned China and the United States for making use of the United Nations to prevent the People's Republic of Kampuchea from winning broader international recognition. "But we are not worried by this", he said. "People will recognize us for our own worth and they cannot shut their eyes to our progress and development".

To a question about a plan for the establishment of an "Indochina Federation", Premier Hun Sen said the question was made with a "colonialist mentality". "An Indochinese Federation was imposed on Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos by the French colonialists, and we certainly did not struggle against the French only to take up their colonialist example", Hun Sen declared, noting that only China and the United States still persisted in speaking about such a plan. To sum up the position of the Kampuchean people, Premier Hun Sen said: "When we cook our rice, if people come and help us, they will be invited to share our meal. But if they just come to spoil our meal, they will be thrown out".

THAI AIR, LAND, SEA OPERATIONS REPORTED

BK021429 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1228 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 2 -- Thailand's aircraft overflew 44 times the areas of Hill 547 (Preah Vihear), Ampil (Siemreap-Oddar Meanchey) and Dangcum, Kop and Poipet (Battambang) from two to three kilometres inside Kampuchean airspace in the week ended on March 28. On the sea, Thai vessels made 75 incursions into areas from seven to 28 miles off the islands of Koh Kong and Koh Tang.

Thai-based artillery made 34 shellings of Hills 581 and 547 (Preah Vihear), Dangcum (Battambang) and Smatdeng (Pursat). In the same week many groups of Khmer reactionary army remnants from Thailand infiltrated back into Kampuchea. But they were duly punished by the Kampuchean border guards and population: 259 intruders were put out of action, including 169 taken prisoner, 450 assorted guns and a quantity of other war materials seized.

FIRST NATIONAL PLANNING CONFERENCE OPENS

BK011425 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] The first nationwide state planning conference was opened in Vientiane on 28 March under the chairmanship of Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the State Planning Committee. Attending the conference were ministers, deputy ministers, vice chairmen of the State Planning Committee, representatives of the party organizations and mass organizations at the central level, heads and deputy heads of the state planning committees from 17 provinces and municipalities, and nearly 200 cadres concerned. Vietnamese and Soviet specialists who are in Laos to assist in state planning work also attended the conference.

At the conference, the participants were to study documents and reports reviewing the economic and cultural situation in the past 10 years, the setting up of the Second 5-Year State Plan for economic and social development, an introduction on the outlining of a scientifically-oriented direction on the plan for developing and administering production forces of the LPDR between now and the year 2000, and suggestions in mapping out an investment plan for building foundations for the national economy. At the ceremony, Sali Vongkhamsao addressed the conference. Parts of his address are as follows:

[Begin recording] I have the following views to present to you: The state planning task has been carried out in our country for 9 years so far. Over the past 9 years, even though our planning service still lacks certain practical experiences, we have managed to fulfill numerous tasks, for example the outlining of a plan for each year, the plan for economic restoration between 1978 and 1980, and the First 5-Year State Plan between 1981 and 1985; the building and restoration of the machinery of (?statistics work) from the central down to local levels; and the training and assigning of statistics cadres and cadres in other economic branches. (?The roles) of planning in the system of managing the socialist economy are:

The socialist government is the organizer and manager of the socialist national economy along the political and economic line of the party. This is the fundamental responsibility and the most important duty of the proletarian dictatorship state. Under the party's leadership, the fundamental responsibility of the people's democratic state is to transform the old society, build a new society, and organize and manage the economic and social life of the laboring people. To manage the socialist economy is to firmly grasp the party's line and policies, to apply the economic law and principles on the management of the socialist economy, (?and to efficiently utilize) the country's economic and technical potentials, such as labor, natural resources, equipment, capital, and capabilities in acquiring foreign cooperation, aimed at increasing the gross national product and national revenues so as to expand production and to gradually improve the people's living conditions.

The management of a socialist economy is a scientific procedure because it is a study of the emergence, development, and enhancement of the economic law in an objective manner. The correct organization of the revolutionary movement in accordance with the economic law's requirements will help us not only to correctly solve the problem of the relations between men and men in the evolutionary movement of production, but also to solve the problem of the relations between men and production factors and techniques in the evolutionary movement of production. It outlines the structure and method for the utilization of the resources and equipment. To manage the national economy is to organize the national economy in a scientific manner to conform to the objective law and to further enhance the outstanding features of the socialist system so as to ensure reasonable and proportionate development of the national economy in rapid strides. [end recording]

Sali Vongkhamsao then presented other views on the consolidation of the planning work in the immediate future, aimed at fulfilling the objectives in building and organizing the guidelines for implementation of the Second 5-Year State Plan and at ensuring and raising the quantity and quality of the planning work. In the immediate future, we must be determined to modify and consolidate some fundamental aspects of the plan as follows:

1. To step up party leadership at all levels in the planning work;
2. To coordinate efforts to decentralize the plan with the broadening of democratic mindedness by dividing management levels for the localities, enhancing the right to mastership of the services at all levels, building and coordinating the plan from the lower to higher levels, and holding aloft the outstanding characteristics of the plan;
3. To create certain necessary conditions for outlining the plan and to regulate the planning work step by step;
4. To heighten and hold aloft the actual characteristics of the equilibrium work in planning;
5. To consolidate the organizational machinery in creating the statistics plan from the central down to grass roots levels, especially at the district level.

At the end of his address, Sali Vongkhamsao called on all the participants to study and contribute their views so as to make the conference gloriously successful.

OIL PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION WITH SRV REVIEWED

BK281611 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1030 GMT 9 Mar 85

["Feature": "Outstanding Achievements of Academic Division of Fuel Pumping Unit 78"]

[Summary] Entering the year 1985, the Lao people of all tribes throughout the country happily celebrated the new year by competing to score achievements to welcome two historical days. A film-making team of a motion picture factory of the Ministry of Culture also happily competed to score achievements by going to the grass roots to screen films to oil pipeline workers and people in Khamkeut, Hin Boun, and Khammouane Districts and to photograph their achievements for making a motion picture. Comrade (Somboun Latsasombat), head of the Fuel Department currently in charge of directing the pumping and transportation of fuel for the first time in 1985, and Comrade (Siangin Chaleunsouk), deputy chief of the Academic Division of the Fuel Pumping Unit 78, accompanied to show films and take pictures. They took us to witness the living conditions of the oil pipeline workers in rural areas. Despite their difficult and hard life, all the workers were doing well in their specialized work and in maintaining solidarity and love with the local people -- Lao Loum, Lao Theung, and Lao Soung tribal people.

"The construction and installation of this oil pipeline and oil pumping equipment are a result of the mutual cooperation and assistance between our two fraternal countries of Laos and Vietnam. The construction project began in 1977 and ended in the same year. The pipeline starts from the sea off Vinh City in Nghe Tinh Province of Vietnam and runs to Khamkeut District through Him Boun District. It ends at (Thoung Chou) on Route 13 in (Beung Kuang) canton. This oil pipeline is 286 km long -- a 150-km portion is located in Vietnamese territory and another 136-km portion in Laos."

Following the completion of the survey work and the installation of the pipeline, a ceremony was held in 1978 to officially accept the project. Since the whole stretch of 136 km in Laos would be under the direct management of Laos, the Ministry of Communications, Public Works, and Transportation established an operations division for transporting and pumping oil in 1979 and officially named it the Academic Division of the Fuel Pumping Unit 78. This division is currently under the Ministry of Material and Technical Supply.

USSR'S KAPITSA STOPS IN BANGKOK ON WAY TO VIETNAM

Speaks on Cambodia, F-16 Sale

BK030119 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa claimed last night that ASEAN is studying Vietnam's five point proposal for settling the six-year Kampuchean conflict. Mr Kapitsa, who arrived in Bangkok last night after talks in Jakarta, also said that it is his impression that 70 percent of the six ASEAN nations were "ripe" for negotiations.

The Soviet Foreign Minister [as published], who leaves for Vietnam at 11:00 a.m. today, said that he will tell Vietnamese leaders that although their "new five-point proposal" was rejected by ASEAN, it is still a serious document which is a subject for consideration.

"It is being studied by ASEAN," he said, particularly after the recent developments along the Thai-Kampuchean border. I will tell them (the Vietnamese) that those in this area who hope, who stress, who emphasise confrontation, are not sure that it will work. I will tell them that time is working for the Vietnamese and the negotiations, dialogue, is the best way to solve the (Kampuchean) problem," Mr Kapitsa said. He added: "I have the impression that 70 percent of ASEAN is already ripe for negotiations."

During talks with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Mr Kapitsa urged ASEAN to accept Vietnam's proposal. Mr Mokhtar said after their talks, however, that he did not want to respond to Mr Kapitsa's suggestion "because the attitude of Indonesia and that of ASEAN is clear and well known by all sides."

Asked how the Soviet Union would act as a guarantor of peace in the region, Mr Kapitsa said that he thought the best way to solve the problem was for ASEAN and the three Indochinese states to sit down and talk. He said that other nations such as India, Sweden and Australia could also participate in the talks. The Soviet Foreign Minister warned that if the talks are held and there is no agreement, then "the problem will be settled by itself."

Asked to comment on the U.S. proposed sale of F16 A-100s to Thailand, Mr Kapitsa said that Thailand is an independent country and it is her right to buy whatever weapons she wants. He added that the Soviet Union would not react to the sale by giving Vietnam more military aid, adding "Vietnam is already strong and does not need any additional aid even with F16 A-100s based in Thailand."

Speaks on Use of SRV Bases

BK030129 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] The Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa yesterday said that Vietnam will not need any additional help from the Soviet Union even if Thailand gets the advanced F-16 jetfighters from the U.S. Kapitsa told reporters last night during a 12-hour stopover en route to Hanoi that Vietnam is strong vis-a-vis Thailand with the sophisticated aircraft.

The minister also commented on the just released document titled "Soviet Military Power 1985," by the Pentagon as "exaggerated," and reconfirmed that the Soviets have only been using the facilities in Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang. However, he denied that the Soviets have any access to the Kampong Som deep sea port facilities in Kampuchea.

UN ENVOY VIEWS TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM CAMBODIA

OW021025 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Ambassador Le Kim Chung, acting head of our country's mission to the United Nations, held a noon news conference on 29 March at the UN Headquarters in New York to make public the joint PRK-SRV Government decision on the fourth annual partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia.

Ambassador Le Kim Chung told of developments in Cambodia over the past 6 years, stressing especially the Cambodian people's wonderful revival with glorious achievements, and the unceasingly growing Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, which handles Cambodia's revival and security more effectively.

He stressed that the coming partial troops withdrawal takes place after the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, along with the Vietnamese volunteer troops, have dealt heavy blows to the Pol Pot remnant troops and the other Khmer reactionary forces. It will also be a manifestation of Vietnam's respect for the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia and the three Indochinese countries' goodwill in seeking a peaceful solution to the disputes in the Southeast Asian region, that will lead to the realization of peace, stability, and cooperation in the region.

He reiterated the resolve and readiness of the Indochinese countries to enter into dialogue with the parties concerned to attain these objectives.

NHAN DAN LAUDS CAMBODIA'S DRY-SEASON VICTORY

OW021335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Greeting the great victory of the fraternal Cambodian Army and people, NHAN DAN in a commentary today says: Our people are greatly enthusiastic in welcoming the new victory of the fraternal Cambodian people. During the 1984-85 dry season, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, with intensive support from the Vietnamese volunteer troops, attacked and seized all of the Khmer reactionaries bases in the Cambodian-Thai border areas, on a stretch over 800 km long between Koh Kong and Preah Vihear, wiping out many enemy troops and disintegrating many enemy units and seizing large quantities of weapons, ammunition, and equipment and many depots.

This is a fatal blow to the genocidal Polpotists and the other Khmer reactionaries, lackeys of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who collude with the U.S. imperialists and the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in their scheme to oppose the revival of the Cambodian people and the three Indochinese countries. It is a resounding and glorious victory, the greatest victory in the past 6 years. It is also an all-round victory of great and profound significance. It has set into relief the rapid maturity of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, which have fought valiantly, resourcefully scored accurate hits, achieved high combat efficiency, and firmly defended the borders of their fatherland.

The victory is also a new developmental step in the people's war, under the correct leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, headed by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin. It is another glorious manifestation of the fraternal solidarity and unshakable militant solidarity between Vietnam and Cambodia and between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. It proves the extraordinary might of the revival of the fraternal Cambodian people, and eloquently shows to the wholeworld that the situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea is definitely irreversible, that the situation is developing progressively, and in favor of the Cambodian revolution.

The victory has made the Cambodian Army and people more confident in their own strength, more attached to the revolution, and has gladdened Cambodia's brothers in the socialist community and its friends in the world. It has made positive contributions to vigorously enhancing the might and posture of the Cambodian revolution, and the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries, and spurred the struggle for peace, stability, and cooperation in the Southeast Asian region.

The victory has seriously bankrupted the schemes and tricks of the expansionist, hegemonist, and reactionary forces which, for the past 6 years, have pursued a hostile policy of frenziedly opposing the Cambodian people. However, they have still not resigned themselves to total defeat, and have not relinquished their dark schemes against the Cambodian revolution.

But the Cambodian people, with their firm confidence, are steadily advancing forward, disregarding all difficulties and hardships. Time is on the side of the Cambodian revolution and the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries. The just cause will triumph, justice will prevail.

PREPARATIONS FOR PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ELECTIONS MADE

BK011203 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] During the last days of March, to realistically score achievements to mark the 10th anniversary of the total victory of the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, many provinces and cities throughout the country have stepped up work in preparation for the election of the people's councils at provincial and city levels.

Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh Cities and Ha Tuyen, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Thuan Hai, Nghia Binh, Minh Hai, Tay Ninh, Than Hoa, and Thai Binh Provinces have posted namelists of voters, arranged for people's council candidates to meet with voters, and adjusted shortcomings in preparatory work to ensure success in the election of the people's councils at provincial and city levels in April.

All precincts, districts, city wards, and villages in Ho Chi Minh City are intensively drawing up and posting namelists of voters to ensure convenience for the people. Together with the VFF committee and other mass organizations, various administrative echelons have applied many forms of education to make the people of all strata fully understand their right to collective mastery, thereby electing qualified persons to the city people's council.

Although they have to fight and stand ready for combat against the Chinese reactionaries, all administrative echelons in the border Province of Ha Tuyen are still making active and proper preparations for the election of the provincial people's council.

The Ha Tuyen Provincial Electoral Commission has provided guidance and created favorable conditions for people and soldiers in border villages, battle zones, and remote places to go to the polls to fulfill the obligation of a citizen.

As many as 70 percent of the candidates for election to the Haiphong City People's Council are scientific and technical cadres. Some 60 percent of these cadres engage directly in production or work at various grass roots units of the city's major economic sectors such as industry, agriculture, communications and transportation, distribution and circulation, and the maritime economy.

TRUONG CHINH ADDRESS AT HA SON BINH PLANT

OW311630 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Address by Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State, to cadres and workers of the Ha Son Binh agricultural engineering plant on 23 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrades: Today I am very happy to call on your plant, the leader in the engineering branch in service to our country's agriculture. Since its founding in 1960, our party organization, cadres, and workers have been struggling constantly to build, develop, and advance the plant. At the beginning, with only 131 cadres and workers and 36 pieces of rudimentary industrial equipments, the plant could manufacture only pickaxes, shovels, and plow carriages; but, up to the present the plant has reached its maturity and scored very encouraging achievements. Its floor space is now 20 times larger. It employs nearly 2,000 cadres and workers whose managerial, technical, and professional skills have obviously improved to meet the requirements of serving agriculture in the new situation.

In particular, since 1981 you comrades have achieved remarkable progress. You have successfully halted the decline in production caused by the shortage of materials and energy in the past years. You have striven to overcome difficulties to maintain the production tempo. The annual volume of production has increased by 14 percent. The quality of prime movers and insecticide sprayers has been maintained in accordance with the state-established standards.

While implementing the task of serving agriculture, you have exerted great efforts to raise the equipment utilization rate; to develop inventions; to turn out a number of implements for the coal, communication, transportation, and cultural sectors; and to make full use of discarded materials to manufacture a number of types of consumer goods; thus contributing to minimizing economic difficulties and increasing the state's goods stock while partly improving the living conditions of cadres and workers.

In the struggle to remedy the lack of internal solidarity, the plant's party organization has striven to build itself into a rather good organization. Its fighting power has increased and its managerial work has been improved and consolidated to ensure the fulfillment of all assigned tasks. While assuming leadership over production, it has paid attention to fulfilling the combat readiness duty. The plant's self-defense regiment has won the title "determined-to-win regiment" for 4 successive years, thus holding the leading banner among the self-defense units in Ha Son Binh Province.

Since my visit in 1973, the plant has gone through many changes. It is now more spacious and orderly. Its hallways are cleaner. Its cadres and workers are working enthusiastically and competitively. Its workshops are operating busily. Its production activities are developing in the correct direction and are advancing steadily. These signs are very exciting and promise an increasingly high productivity, quality, and efficiency in production.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, I warmly commend the party organization and all cadres and workers of the plant for their spirit of surging forward and for their achievements over the past years.

Dear Comrades, engineering is a very important branch whose duty is to equip and reequip the entire national economy. The ratio of investments made in the production of machines and equipment is always markedly high in all production sectors, including energy, communication, construction, the food industry, and the consumer goods industry.

It can be said that engineering is present in all domains and areas. Machines and equipment constitute the largest part of the total amount of fixed assets available in our country's production domain. Whether or not the operations of various sectors can be maintained and developed and the productivity, quality, and efficiency in production can be raised depend largely on ensuring the permanent and regular operations of machines and equipment.

Marx taught that socialism can be built only on the basis of a large engineering industry. Under the current conditions, as the latest scientific and technical advances involving energy, atoms, lasers, electronics, microelectronics, and magnetics are broadly applied to production and life, the truth proclaimed by Marx remains unchanged.

No matter how important they are, these advances can contribute only to enriching and perfecting production work and to consolidating national defense on the basis of the large engineering industry. For this reason, Comrade Le Duan has shown his great concern over the engineering issue. We will struggle tirelessly, gradually, and steadily to build and develop our country's mechanized production.

As the cadres and workers of the engineering sector, who are entrusted with the task of directly controlling materials and means of production to create new values, you are assuming a very glorious, but heavy task. It is your honor and responsibility to assume the important task of ensuring the permanent operations of machines and equipment; of supplying various sectors with new machines and equipment; of turning out plenty of multi-form products for society; and of constantly increasing social labor productivity, product quality, and efficiency in production and trade business.

To properly support the operations of various production sectors, the Ministry of Engineering and Metallurgy should entertain close relations of cooperation with other sectors; practically assist them in the engineering aspect, in producing and repairing equipment, and in manufacturing components and spare parts; provide technical guidance; and so forth with a view to ensuring the normal operation of machines and equipment available for various sectors and to maintaining and raising the usage coefficient.

Along with supporting the operations of all national economic sectors, the engineering branch can and should make full use of its preponderance to turn out export and consumer goods in order to meet the requirements of the national economy and the people's livelihood. This task is especially significant in the current situation.

As far as the agricultural engineering plant is concerned, your tasks are even more imperative and important. Under the guidance of the Ministry of Engineering and Metallurgy and of the Ha Son Binh provincial party committee, you must directly contribute to implementing the party's line, consider agriculture as the forefront, and strive to take one step further in advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production.

To complete our socialist revolutionary undertaking in agriculture, we must properly carry out the following tasks:

1. Renovate production relations, achieve agricultural cooperativization in accordance with appropriate patterns and steps.
2. Strive to develop production forces; gradually achieve agricultural production modernization which involves irrigation, motorization, mechanization, and chemistry; apply biological advances in the agricultural domain where agricultural mechanization is an important task aimed at liberating our peasants and laborers from some types of hard work and at increasing labor productivity and quality in agriculture.

3. Patiently continue the ideological, political, and cultural indoctrination of our peasants to make them aware of the importance of agricultural cooperativization, and join the working class in advancing to socialism.

In short, we must carry out these three revolutions: the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technical revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution, of which the scientific and technical revolution is the kingpin.

Currently, we are experiencing a great shortage of farm implements and draft power. Worse still is the fact that in some places men still have to take the place of buffaloes in drawing plows. We must pay great attention to correcting this situation; strive to supply sufficient ordinary farm tools; gradually achieve motorization and mechanization in agricultural production activities, ranging from cultivation, irrigation, and drainage to tending and harvesting crops, maintenance, processing, and transportation; and gradually build an agro-industrial structure in all districts and provinces and throughout the country.

This should be food for thought and your daily concern because you have directly accepted before the party the task of using the power of industry to raise productivity, output, and quality in agricultural production.

Although the tractors produced by your plant have met the quality standards, their durability still remains low; they break down quickly; consumers' confidence is not vigorous; and categories of products, tools, and machines in service of agriculture are not plentiful and suitable to various agricultural areas and cultivation terrains.

Moreover, the utilization of materials in production has not been truly thrifty, and the shapes of machines are cumbersome and somewhat ugly. Attention must be paid to all tasks, from planning work to manufacturing neat and light farm tools and machines that have good capabilities, are suitable for our country's soil and climatic conditions and for our peasants' cultivation habits, and are easy to operate.

You should assign some people to rural areas to directly collect our peasants' and co-operatives' opinions on the consumption of your plant's products in order to raise the quality of machines and meet the urgent needs of the countryside, such as the need for spare parts of tractors. You should also closely cooperate with the institutes and organs of research on motorization and mechanization in agriculture in conducting research and diving into creative work in order to render even more practical and effective services to agricultural production.

You should make great efforts in training and in improving your professional skills while striving to acquire some new know-how, achieve new progress in agricultural mechanization work, build an increasingly large and strong contingent of cadres and workers, pay constant attention to improving the quality of existing products, and manufacture new goods in order to readily and promptly meet all the increasing requirements of agriculture with regard to quantity, quality, and category and to gradually build an agricultural engineering sector endowed with the Vietnamese traits of popularity and uniqueness in the service of agriculture. This is a correct way to develop our country's science and technology. He shall proceed from realities to serve the actual life and, on this basis, develop science and technology.

Dear comrades, the Sixth and Seventh Plenums of the Fifth CPV Central Committee issued resolutions on expanding the installations' right to take the initiative in production and business, on eliminating subsidized bureaucratism, and on definitively shifting to the socialist business accounting system.

These very important resolutions are directly related to your activities. Together with the entire party, Army, and people, you should study and comprehend these resolutions thoroughly in order to work out a plan to implement them properly at your plant. You should build a suitable new managerial structure with a view to creating conditions for overcoming the current difficulties in order to develop production, stabilize and improve the living conditions of cadres and workers, and advance the plant steadily.

To properly implement all these tasks, you should build a clean, steady, and strong party organization and join the masses in strongly developing the socialist collective mastery of the working people while paying attention to stabilizing and gradually improving the material and cultural lives of cadres and workers. The solidarity and single-mindedness of the party organization and of all cadres and workers of the plant should be enhanced to create a great strength with which to mobilize all the labor potential, intelligence, and professional skills of cadres and workers and the material and technical bases of the plant to properly implement all tasks.

Dear comrades, on this occasion, I affectionately wish you good health and progress. In the socialist emulation drive, you should strive to fulfill and overfulfill the 1985 state plan; produce large quantities of tools and machines with high productivity, quality, and efficiency, and score achievements with which to celebrate this year's grand anniversaries. I hope that all cadres and workers will strive to make the plant constantly worthy of being the leader in the engineering branch in service to our country's agriculture.

PHAM VAN DONG ON LIBERATION MEETING PRESIDIUUM

OW011625 Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 1 -- The party and people's committee and the Fatherland Front Committee of the central coastal Province of Phu Khanh held a meeting at Phu Khanh's conference hall this afternoon marking the 10th anniversary of the province's liberation and receiving the Gold Star Order awarded by the State Council. On the presidium of the meeting were Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau Member of the CPV CC and vice-president of the State Council; and other senior central and local officials. Representatives of Soviet specialists working at the province's economic establishments and delegates from various localities and different armed forces throughout the countries attended.

Addressing the meeting, Nguyen Xuan Huu, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the province's party committee, recalled the great victory won by the local people in close coordination of the Armed Forces to liberate the province and the whole of South Vietnam ten years ago. He expressed the gratitude of the Phu Khanh population to President Ho Chi Minh, the party, the government, the Armed Forces, especially those who had laid down their lives for the liberation of the province, and to the peoples of Laos, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries for their support and assistance.

He reviewed the major achievements of the province in all fields, especially in agriculture, since its liberation. The province, he said, has expanded its cultivated areas from 60,000 ha in 1976 to 120,000 ha in 1984. Its food output last year attained 424,000 tonnes, a 2.5-time increase over 1976, the first year after liberation. He also expressed the local population's determination to make Phu Khanh a prosperous and powerful province and fulfill all tasks assigned by the party and state.

On behalf of the State Council, Vice President Le Thanh Nghi conferred the Gold Star Order, the highest distinction of the state, on the party organization and the local people of Phu Khanh Province amidst resounding applause.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO ALBANIA

OW291724 Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 29 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly led by its Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho paid an official friendship visit to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania from March 21-28.

While in Albania, the delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the fallen combatants and was cordially received by Ramiz Alia, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Party of Labour of Albania [PLA] Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; and Adil Carcani, Political Bureau member of the PLA Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Vietnamese National Assembly delegation attended a grand banquet offered by the People's Assembly of Albania and held talks with a delegation of the People's Assembly led by its President Pali Miska. The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries, and exchanged views on international issues of mutual concern.

The Vietnamese side warmly welcomed the major achievements recorded by the Albanian people in building socialism in their country.

The Albanian side expressed its admiration for and warmly welcomed the great successes recorded by the Vietnamese people in socialist construction and national defence. The party, the Government and people of Albania condemn China's schemes and acts against Vietnam.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries was constantly consolidated and developed.

This visit of the Vietnamese National Assembly delegation made an important contribution to the consolidation and strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. On this occasion, the Vietnamese side invited an Albanian People's Assembly delegation to visit Vietnam and the Albanian side accepted the invitation with pleasure.

The Vietnamese delegation also visited many economic and cultural establishments in Tirana and a number of provinces. Everywhere it went it was warmly welcomed by the local administration and people.

LATE REPORT: MATHERS TO PAY FINE BEFORE RELEASE

HK031046 Hong Kong AFP in English 0757 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Hanoi, April 3 (AFP) -- American yachtsman Bill Mathers, who has been held in Vietnam for eight months, is expected to be freed by Friday after paying a fine for entering Vietnamese waters, officials here said today.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the 41-year-old Mr. Mathers was to have been freed at the end of March but his release was delayed by formalities concerning payment of the unspecified fine.

The spokesman said that Mr. Mathers should be released by Friday in Ho Chi Minh City. Sources said that U.S. authorities had asked the Australian Embassy to take custody of the only known American held by the Vietnamese.

A business associate of Mr. Mathers, who is reportedly held in a Mekong River town south of Ho Chi Minh City, had said in Singapore that the yachtsman would be freed tomorrow.

AUSTRALIAALLEGED U.S. MONITORING OF GREECE PROTESTED

BK020850 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says he is willing to meet representatives of the Greek community over claims that American communication facilities in Australia are being used to spy on Greece. However the prime minister told reporters in Canberra he would not comment on the claim itself. Mr Hawke said it was government practice to neither confirm nor deny speculation on such matters. The United States maintain three major communications bases in Australia.

A national news weekly has claimed that one of the bases was being adapted to monitor communications in Greece via the American satellite surveillance system. The president of the Federation of Greek Orthodox Communities in Australia, Mr (Manos), says the 700,000 Australians of Greek origin have been rocked by the reports. Mr (Manos) said the Australian Government should respect the rights of other democracies to determine their destiny and should not prostitute itself to a superpower. He called on the government to state categorically that no facility in Australia would be used to spy on Greece.

LABOR PARTY SAID STRAINED OVER U.S. SDI REQUEST

HK021006 Hong Kong AFP in English 0757 GMT 2 Apr 85

[By David Barnett]

[Text] Canberra, April 2 (AFP) -- A U.S. request for an Australian contribution to President Ronald Reagan's starwars program has put strains on the Australian Labor Government, analysts said.

Tensions in the ruling Australian Labor Party were brought to the surface by the February decision of the New Zealand Labor Government to refuse port facilities to U.S. naval vessels because they might be nuclear-armed or -powered, the analysts said. Since then Canberra has refused two U.S. defense requests made under the ANZUS defence alliance linking the two countries and New Zealand.

In the first, Prime Minister Bob Hawke withdrew Australian support for test firings of the MX missile across the Pacific into the Tasman Sea. The United States had asked Australian airports to refuel aircraft monitoring the projected tests. Mr Hawke then declined to agree to a formal U.S. request for assistance with the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), known as the starwars research program to develop satellite defense against intercontinental missiles.

There was open faction fighting within the government over the MX decision, so much that the party's left and right wings then agreed to avoid airing future disagreements publicly. Mr Hawke showed signs of the strains within his party when he was pressed on the starwars decision in Parliament. In an angry exchange, he asserted that the ties between Canberra and Washington were continually strengthening. The New Zealand breach with the United States also is having public impact in Australia, further indicating Labor Party infighting.

At the weekend large crowds marched in an annual Palm Sunday event in Australian cities under nuclear disarmament banners, this time strongly supporting New Zealand's anti-nuclear stand.

The largest parade was in Sydney where 170,000 people were led by the Labor premier from New South Wales, Neville Wran. The crowd in Melbourne was estimated at 50,000 and in Perth and Adelaide, which also have state Labor governments, the marchers were estimated at about 20,000. Other small groups staged counter-demonstrations supporting the U.S. alliance and condemning the Soviet occupation of the Baltic states and the Soviet presence in Vietnam. The pro-U.S. demonstrators reported encountering hostility from the peace marchers in Sydney, Brisbane and Canberra where they paraded under the banner "peace through deterrence."

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden in a message to the rallies on Sunday said their concern about the nuclear arms race was justified. He said Australia was pressing for conclusion on a comprehensive test ban treaty and was working for a South Pacific treaty for a nuclear-free zone.

Opposition parties have been moving to exploit Mr Hawke's difficulties with his party's left wing, making foreign and defence issues major political issues here. Opposition leader Andrew Peacock said Australia's relationship with the United States had been severely damaged by the government's refusal to help with the MX missile tests and the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Australian Defence Minister Kim Beazley, now in New Zealand arranging bilateral defence cooperation, defended the government before leaving, saying that just because Australia was an ANZUS member it did not have to accept every U.S. request.

NEW ZEALAND

O'FLYNN, BEAZLEY AGREE ON DEFENSE COOPERATION

BK030931 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Australia has agreed in principle to increase joint defense exercises with New Zealand now that the ANZUS treaty with the United States is inoperative. The move follows talks in the New Zealand capital, Wellington, between Australia's defense minister, Mr Beazley, and his New Zealand counterpart, Mr O'Flynn.

However, a Radio Australia reporter in Wellington says that the extent of the increase depends on budgetary considerations. Our reporter says that Mr Beazley also agreed that Australia would provide separate intelligence information to New Zealand. The United States has severed most military links with New Zealand because of the New Zealand Government policy of banning visits by nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed warships.

Mr Beazley emphasized that Australia would not pass on unauthorized U.S. intelligence to New Zealand. He also said it would be helpful if New Zealand made more of its military purchases from Australia as the two countries clarify their defense thinking and planning.

Seek Greater Self-Reliance

HK031106 Hong Kong AFP in English 1030 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Wellington, April 3 (AFP) -- Australia and New Zealand today resolved to develop greater self-reliance in defence following the row in the ANZUS defence pact linking their countries with the United States.

They said that a full programme of joint exercises would be announced in the next few days, involving closer cooperation between the two defence forces.

Australian Defence Minister Kim Beazley and his New Zealand counterpart Frank O'Flynn also announced that two new defence cooperation agreements had been signed today. One covers defence communications electronics cooperation, the other closer defence logistic cooperation between the two navies for maintenance and repair of missiles and torpedoes, they said.

The two "agreed to differ" over their interpretation of responsibilities under the ANZUS defence pact. But they emphasized that Wellington's differences with Washington meant "it was all the more important to build on the bilateral relationship between Australia and New Zealand." Washington cancelled all its military exercises with New Zealand after Wellington refused to allow port access to U.S. nuclear warships in January.

"We have had a dependence syndrome on the United States for too long," said Mr O'Flynn, adding: "Like them (Australia) we now propose to do a lot more in developing a self-reliant attitude in defence." While both countries "affirmed the relevance and importance of the ANZUS treaty," only Australia "regarded granting a reasonable level of port access as responsibility inherent in the status of an ally," a communique released after the talks said.

The two ministers confirmed that upgrading their defence capability would cost more. Mr Beazley said Australia was prepared "to absorb some extra costs" in developing a broader and deeper bilateral relationship with New Zealand. Mr O'Flynn stressed that munitions and spares for the New Zealand forces had both been "run down to scandalous levels."

Mr Beazley said for 30 years "Australian Governments have spent parsimoniously in the defence area, while erroneously using as a justification their relations with "great and powerful friends," as former Australian Prime Minister Sir Robert Menzies used to call it." "We have long since abandoned that level of irresponsibility and will never go back to it," said Mr Beazley. Defence reviews in both countries have been sparked by the New Zealand Government's anti-nuclear policies.

KAPITSA URGES CONFERENCE ON CAMBODIAN PROBLEM

HK021346 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Jakarta, April 2 (AFP) -- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Indochinese countries should convene an international conference to solve the Cambodian problem, a top Soviet official said today.

Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa told reporters that the conference would have to be attended by the three Indochinese countries, the ASEAN countries and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. ASEAN groups Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Brunei. Other countries like India, Australia and Sweden which are "favourably inclined" toward a Cambodian settlement should also be invited, Mr Kapitsa said before leaving here today after a four-day visit.

The conference would decide on steps to be taken to establish peace and security in Southeast Asia, and create a zone of peace in the region. The Soviet Union and the other countries would then join in backing conference decisions, Mr Kapitsa said.

ASEAN, which backs the Cambodian resistance, wants Vietnam to withdraw its estimated 150,000-170,000 troops from Cambodia, where they support a pro-Hanoi government. Mr Kapitsa said he believed ASEAN was heading toward a confrontation rather than a dialogue in Cambodia. He noted that a recent ASEAN conference called for military arms aid (to the Cambodian resistance) but said that this would only lead to confrontations. Mr Kapitsa reiterated his view that time was working in Vietnam's favour in Cambodia.

The Soviet official said there were only two alternatives for a Cambodian settlement -- the five-point proposal made by the Indochinese countries or letting the current situation continue. He did not elaborate.

Mr Kapitsa stressed that the Indochinese countries would not be prepared to deal with the Pol Pot group who, he said, must lay down their arms and could not take part in any settlement. Pol Pot is the commander and former leader of the Khmer Rouge, the strongest wing of the tripartite Cambodian resistance.

Asked about Soviet assistance to Vietnam, Mr Kapitsa replied that it had been mainly for economic development and that any military assistance was only aimed at strengthening Vietnam's security.

Mr Kapitsa said some 700,000 American soldiers had "fled" Vietnam leaving their arms behind, so Vietnam had enough arms to go on with.

Asked to comment on a report that Washington was considering providing aircraft to the Cambodian resistance, Mr Kapitsa said this would escalate the conflict. He said he believed the Americans would be careful not to take such a step, as the Vietnam experience was still fresh in their mind. While in Jakarta, Mr Kapitsa met President Suharto, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Minister Coordinator of Economy, Finance and Industry Ali Wardhana, and other senior officials. Mr Kapitsa leaves for Bangkok tonight, on his way to Hanoi tomorrow.

Speaks on USSR's Role

BK030953 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The Soviet Union is prepared to guarantee peace in Southeast Asia if the countries in the region [words indistinct] toward peace and conduct dialogues with one another. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa told newsmen that it is necessary that [words indistinct] Cambodian problem should be held. The three Indochinese nations, the six ASEAN member countries, and the permanent members of the UN Security Council as well as a number of other countries, such as Australia should take part in the conference. The Soviet Union hopes that to create peace and to guarantee the security of the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN member countries [words indistinct]. If these conditions have been met, he said, the Soviet Union is prepared to become a guarantor of peace and guarantee the implementation of the resolutions of the proposed conference. During his visit to Indonesia, Mr Kapitsa had held talks with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and paid a courtesy call on President Suharto.

LEE KUAN YEW ARRIVES, WELCOMED BY SUHARTO

BK021048 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The President and Mrs Suharto arrived in Ujungpandang at 1255 Central Indonesian Time [0455 GMT] today aboard a Pelita Air Service F-28 plane for a 2-day working visit to South Sulawesi. The President and Mrs Suharto were welcomed by the commander of the 3d Territorial Defense Command, the South Sulawesi governor, regional legislative assembly members, regional executive councillors, and local Armed Forces and civilian officials.

A short while later, or precisely at 1330 Central Indonesian Time [0530 GMT] the Singapore prime minister and his wife arrived at the Hassanudin Mandai Airport aboard a Singapore Airbus. They were welcomed by President and Mrs Suharto as well as several Development IV cabinet ministers and South Sulawesi regional officials. The state guests were welcomed with a traditional South Sulawesi ceremony at the Hassanudin Mandai Airport. President Suharto and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew will hold their first round of talks at the governor's office in Ujungpandang at 1600 Central Indonesian Time [0800 GMT], while Mrs Tien Suharto and Mrs Lee will visit an orchard exhibition held outside the governor's office in Ujungpandang. There will be a cultural evening tonight at the same place.

The two ASEAN leaders will discuss sluggish Indonesian-Singapore economic activities and the possibilities of upgrading bilateral cooperation. Indonesian Ambassador to Singapore Rais Abin disclosed that the Cambodian issue might be discussed during talks in Ujungpandang. The second round talks will be held tomorrow after President Suharto commissions the newly completed Tonasa III cement factory.

President Suharto is scheduled to return to Jakarta tomorrow evening, while Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew will spend another night in Ujungpandang and return to Singapore on 4 April.

MALAYSIARITHAUDEEN TO BRIEF ASEAN MEMBERS ON SRV OFFER

BK021013 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen, has left for Brunei on an ASEAN tour to brief the other members on Vietnam's 5-point proposal for Kampuchea. He was accompanied by his wife, Tengku Nooraini, and three senior officials. Tengku Rithaudeen said that in his talks with Indonesian Foreign Minister Professor Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja on the proposal recently, he was requested to brief the other members. During his 3-day stay in Brunei, Tengku Rithaudeen will also discuss bilateral issues with his counterpart, Pengiran Muda Mohamed Bolkiah. He will be meeting the Singapore foreign minister, Mr S. Dhanabalan, on his way home.

IMPORTANCE OF DRUG CONTROL, U.S. AID VIEWED

BK011019 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A 3-day conference on narcotic matters is being held in Kuala Lumpur this week. The objective of this gathering, which involves no less than 80 American officials from Washington and U.S. diplomatic posts in the Asia-Pacific region, is to review narcotics-control trends in this part of the world.

Malaysia attaches great importance to both the preventive and punitive aspects of the drug menace. Situated at the arch close to the notorious Golden Triangle, from which drugs are sent out to all parts of the world, we are only too well aware of the worst feature of the drug trade. It is obvious that the drug problem has attained a crisis proportion in so many countries that only determined international cooperation and honest enforcement of treaties on drug trafficking would frustrate the design of unscrupulous men who control drug distribution. Even those powerful nations like the United States have to allocate an abundance of resources to prevent a variety of drugs from reaching (?their) shores. The Third World countries do not have such resources available, but fortunately the U.S.A. and other affluent nations are willing to share their expertise on this subject with countries like Malaysia. It is significant that the U.S. delegation is led by a top official of the Reagan administration, namely Mr John Thomas, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for narcotics. We can look forward to even greater cooperation between Malaysia and the United States as an outcome of the Kuala Lumpur conference.

Apart from bilateral arrangement for fighting drug trafficking, Malaysia also participates in both permanent and ad hoc arrangements designed to curb and stamp out the smuggling of deadly drugs. At meetings of ASEAN, the Commonwealth, and in the UN General Assembly, Malaysia has always been in the forefront as far as ideas and schemes for protecting young people from the drug habit are concerned. In this connection, any tourist arriving in Malaysia is made aware that the penalty for bringing drugs into Malaysia is death.

This aspect of Malaysian law has been both misunderstood and misrepresented by so-called human rights organizations in other parts of the world. If they are concerned for the life of a drug trafficker, they forget the utter ruin that has been brought upon the victims of the drug trade or drug addiction. Moreover, today drug smuggling is organized by powerful syndicates that operate in a manner similar to that of any big, multinational company. The dimensions of drug abuse are so enormous that governments have to launch unparalleled countermeasures against trafficking. Malaysia is determined to fight hard to stamp out the evil of drugs, and it will continue to extend its cooperation to other friendly nations that are confronted with the same menace.

IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS PLANNED AGAINST MARCOS

HK021521 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Apr 85 p 20

[Text] Cebu City -- Opposition members of parliament are set to file impeachment proceedings against President Marcos after the parliament recess, the Cebu-based FREEMAN DAILY reported. Quoting opposition MP Antonio V. Cuenco (Panaghiusa -- Cebu City), the paper in its banner story Sunday said the articles of impeachment or the bill of particulars of the move to oust Marcos legally are being readied and will be filed upon the resumption of the parliament session on April 15.

The specifics on acts committed by the President that constitute grounds for his impeachment have already been drawn up by 59 opposition MP's and "some pro-impeachment" members who belong to the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL), Cuenco said.

The required number of Batasan members who can initiate impeachment proceedings to be calendared for discussion in the Batasan, Cuenco said, is only one-fifth or about 40 parliament members. He said the evidence to be presented will include alleged illegal disbursement of government funds at the behest of the present administration for some projects that the opposition has dubbed as "white elephants."

MARCOS ORDERS HALT TO FEUDING WITHIN RULING PARTY

HK021525 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Apr 85 pp 1, 12

[By Willie Ng]

[Excerpt] President Marcos, back at Malacanang yesterday from his annual Lenten meditation together with a select few, ordered feuding Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] leaders to kiss and make up in the interest of party unity. As the jockeying for berths in the 1986 local elections got underway, the President stated that "from now on there shall be no compromises and we are going to work for the choice of those who can deliver the votes so that they are supported by the people."

In a talk with newsmen, he emphasized this guideline: "First of all, you should be a loyal KBL, the administration party, warned its leaders as well as the rank and file to rally behind the party's official candidates. Mr Marcos said the KBL may decide to field younger and new candidates in Metro Manila in the local elections next year.

Traditional leaders seem to have lost their influence, he observed, and "it may be necessary to organize a new approach, a new thrust, and new leaders." The mechanics of selecting the KBL candidates is now under study by party leaders, he added. "We are open to suggestions."

The President said that his main concern right now is the country's economic recovery program. The President reiterated what he had told the warning Region 1 (Ilocos region down to Pangasinan) in Baguio:

1. There will be no compromise and "free zones" will not be allowed.
2. The candidates will be chosen on the basis of their ability to win and deliver the votes, and the choice of the people will prevail.

3. Independent KBL candidates will not be allowed so as to preserve party unity.

In another development, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who is concurrently KBL regional chairman for Cagayan valley, warned local politicians against what he called "double-dealing" in the coming local elections. He made the warning in a caucus last Saturday at the residence of Member of Parliament Alfonso Reyno Jr. (KBL, Cagayan). The caucus was attended by all 29 mayors and provincial officials of Cagayan led by Gov. Justiniano Cortes.

"You are either with me in the KBL or not with me," Enrile said. "The business of double-dealing in elections is over." Enrile, who is also a KBL MP, told the mayors: "It is better that we define our lines now, but it is up to you to make the decision whether to fight me or not."

KBL To Field Younger Candidates

HK020704 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday [1 April] the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] has decided to field younger and new candidates in Metro Manila for the scheduled local polls next year. The president explained that traditional leaders seem to have lost their influence among the electorate and that it may be necessary to organize a new approach and new thrust in new leaders in Metro Manila.

But the mechanics of selecting candidates for the local polls is still under serious study by the KBL, according to the president. He said the final selection of the candidates will be made after consultations with other leaders. He further explained that the new thrust in the selection of candidates in Metro Manila is due to the increase in the number of young voters which now comprise 60 percent of the population, also noting that Metro Manila voters are now well informed and even cynical, not to mention intensely emotional.

KBL SPLIT APPEARS 'IMMINENT' IN PROVINCE

HK021531 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 2 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] Cabanatuan City -- The division of the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] organization of Nueva Ecija appeared imminent last Sunday -- after the formal launching in this city of a new political organization called the Marcos Loyalists (KBL).

In a gathering of the city's 80 barangay captains and their ward leaders, delegates from other towns like Talavera, Gapan, Cabiao, Jaen, Gabaldon, Quezon, Sta. Rose Jaen, San Isidro and San Leonardo, the leaders of the Marcos Loyalists KBL took turns in denouncing the alleged graft and corruption, terrorism, acts of injustices and nepotism committed by the incumbent KBL administration in the province.

Those who spoke and hurled charges of alleged graft and corruption and acts inimical to the interest of the KBL being committed by the provincial officials were Members of Parliament Angel D. Concepcion and Leopoldo Diaz, Cabanatuan Mayor Honorato Perez, San Jose City Mayor Amor Belena, Palayan City Mayor Elpidio Cucio and Vice Gov. Numeriano Villaroman.

Mayor Perez said the Marcos Loyalists group was organized to introduce reforms within the KBL and save it from total collapse and repudiation by the people in the coming local elections. "The Marcos Loyalists KBL was formed to check on the excesses, abuses and graft and corruption of Governor Joson and his cohorts," Perez said.

The new political group endorsed retired Maj. Gen. Romero G. Gatan to be its candidate for governor in the coming local elections. "General Gatan's military record and his integrity as a public servant could bring economic prosperity to the province and restore peace and order which has completely deteriorated under the present provincial administration," MPs Concepcion and Diaz said.

The new organization had earlier sent a manifesto to President Marcos listing the sins of the KBL administration in the province and acts it had committed against the KBL.

TWO PARTIES JOIN MAIN OPPOSITION COALITION

HK021517 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Apr 85 p 20

[Text] The Social Democratic Party headed by former Assemblymen Francisco "Kit" Tatad and Reuben Canoy, as well as the Muslim Federal Party headed by former Sen. Domocao Alonto, may soon affiliate with the main opposition coalition, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization [Unido].

The Unido Council of leaders, in a meeting presided by its vice-chairman, former Sen. Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo, agreed in principle to add the two political parties among its members, pending clarification with their leaders about differences in their platforms as against that of Unido.

The Unido program for a just and progressive Philippines does not categorically agree with a federal structure of government, although it stands for the decentralization of government powers, granting greater autonomy to the local leadership.

Unido president Salvador H. Laurel also reported that the local chapters of the opposition are unifying their ranks, as gathered from his latest provincial trips. Laurel inducted various opposition leaders, including Cord and Nationalist Alliance chapter officers into the Unido.

MINISTER WARNS POSSIBLE LOSS OF PRESS FREEDOM

HK300846 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 29 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Some segments of the local media are playing a dangerous game by abetting the threat posed by the New People's Army [NPA] and communist insurgency, not realizing that if these elements take over the country they themselves "can kiss goodbye to whatever press freedom they enjoy," Tourism Minister Jose D. Aspiras said yesterday.

Speaking at the induction rites of the Negros Press Club at the Rascon Hotel, Aspiras said too much bad news have been coming out about the country here and abroad for the last two years, damaging not only the tourism industry but the country as a whole.

He suggested that the local media take stock of itself and get away from its present doomsday syndrome in favor of a more balanced and healthy approach to dispensing the news.

Aspiras noted that over the last two years the local as well as the foreign media have been dishing out nothing but bad news: the problems with the NPA, the energy crisis, labor problems, crime and gunbattles as well as hotel fires. The daily fare of horror stories in the media, he said, have not only managed to scare away foreign tourists but have sunk the country's image abroad at its lowest depth.

"I think it is time that we also exercise press freedom positively and properly," the minister told an audience composed mostly of Visayan newsmen. Saying that the media must always tell the truth, Aspiras, himself, a former newsman, stressed however that there should be no room for half truths, exaggerations or scandal for the sake of scandal.

He said: "Let it be the truth that sets us free, the truth that will not mistake the trees for the forest or the warts and blemishes for the face. We have a common responsibility and mission to build up this country and its people," he added.

Aspiras said the tourism industry has been registering an uptrend during the first three months of this year but the gain could be lost by another spate of bad news.

NPA STEPS UP RECRUITMENT TRAINING IN MANILA

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[By Alex M. Fernando]

[Text] While their counterparts in Mindanao continue to figure in almost-daily skirmishes with government troopers, Metro Manila-based New People's Army [NPA] members have stepped up their recruitment and training strategies. Highly placed sources said Manila's Sampaloc and Tondo districts have the highest concentration of NPA members and supporters in Metro Manila.

But the same sources said the NPA strength in Metro Manila is still much within the control of the authorities, citing that they are still several years behind their timetable. [sentence as published] The sources said these NPA men have also built up a "sizable" arsenal. These weapons include M-16 rifles, handguns and hand grenades.

Arms-grabbing from lawmen continue to be their biggest source of firearms while the others are supplied by their comrades in the countryside, the sources added. Intelligence reports said four "underground" houses exist in Tondo and used as indoctrination centers for new recruits.

The houses, located somewhere on Trinidad and Maginoo streets in the heart of the district's slum area, are owned by a family who has been identified to have subversive leanings. Some members of the NPA's Sparrow Unit (killer squad) have been found to be frequenting these houses, the same reports said. It is in the houses where new recruits are "politicized" and indoctrinated on the NPA's and the Communist Party of the Philippines' objectives and plan of action.

In Sampaloc, the intelligence community had identified a semi-religious organization as the main front for subversive activities. The organization maintains a big complex near the university belt which had been pinpointed as the nerve center of their activities in Manila. "It is where timetables and program of action for the Metro Manila chapter are prepared," the sources added. The organization uses several sectoral groups as fronts. This was previously confirmed by ranking military and police officials.

During a meeting of the Manila Peace and Order Council last February, Brig. Gen. Rene Cruz, then INP [Integrated National Police] deputy director-general for community relations, said leftist people have infiltrated two big organizations spearheading mass demonstrations in Metro Manila. He also said two labor organizations are also being used by subversives.

The sources added that most of the new recruits come from the ranks of students, laborers and urban poor. "They are the gullible ones because they are the sectors most discontented," they said.

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